

BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

VOLUME XVII NUMBER 5

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2011

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Honoring Women of Conviction



**Don't forget the
accomplishments
and fortitude of
our womenfolk**

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• The women who challenged Franklin D. Roosevelt • Texe Marrs, Sylvia Stolz, Ernst Zündel and the journey to holocaust truth • Critical examination of the Nazi 'gas vans'
• Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters: 20th century prophet • America's classical Greek revolution
• Nabta Playa and the mystery of Egypt's oldest stone calendar • Edward Leedskalnin and his amazing construction • Nordic origins of the Arthurian legend • Much more!

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2011 ❖ VOLUME XVII ❖ NUMBER 5

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Don't Forget About Those Women

W here at TBR, being mostly a collection of egocentric white men, sometimes forget to give due credit to the accomplishments of our women. This is a terrible oversight and one that we want to rectify in this issue. Of course women these days are not only our mothers, wives, aunts, sisters and the caregivers of our children, but also, in many cases, the breadwinners of the family. While some might say the latter is the result of radical feminism, it is nonetheless true.

So in this issue of THE BARNES REVIEW, we present several articles on some pretty amazing women. Our lead story tells the tale of Sally Louisa Tompkins, a selfless Southern lady who sacrificed much to tend to the wounds of Confederate soldiers. Miss Tompkins, we might add, was also the only female military officer in American history until the 20th century. Read her inspiring tale—and that of another Southern belle, Ella King Newsom—beginning on page 8.

Following that up is an article by Carolyn Yeager, a gutsy Revisionist scholar and radio show host, who relates the true story of those brave women who led the battle for peace and against President Franklin D. Roosevelt. FDR, a sociopathic egomaniac if there ever was one, did not take kindly to anyone who resisted his push to communize America and involve the U.S. in World War II. Read about the ladies behind the Mothers' Movement and their struggle to save hundreds of thousands of American sons from death and maiming in that needless and disastrous war starting on page 12. Note, one of those women who fought FDR, the great Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, is featured in a stylish hat on our cover this issue.

And we are pleased to present an article by Texe Marrs, a prolific and courageous author based in Texas, who tells us of his personal journey from holocaust acceptance to denial—and also relates the struggle of yet another indomitable woman, attorney Sylvia Stolz (color inset on the cover), who refused to be silenced in Germany in the defense of her client—historian, artist and pacifist Ernst Zündel. The fact is that in Germany today, uttering your beliefs out loud, if they be at odds with the state-sponsored version of the holocaust narrative, will land you in jail. And that's what happened to both Sylvia and Ernst. See Texe's article starting on page 20.

On another note, I want to remind you all that TBR, with this issue, is entering its 18th year of continuous publication. Take this chance to renew your subscription and receive a great free, new gift in the process. See our color centerspread.

And ladies—and gentlemen—remember, we couldn't do what we do here at TBR without your support. Thank you. ♦

—PAUL ANGEL, Managing Editor

Why We Speak Out

And Why We Have to Keep Doing It

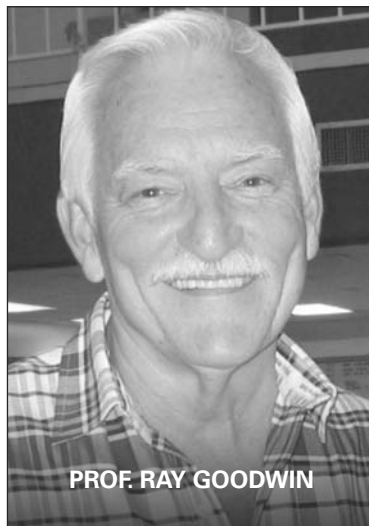
THIS IS A SPEECH RAY GOODWIN delivered in 2009 in Idaho. When Ray was asked to speak, he decided to make a statement of purpose rather than talk about another historical event. Goodwin says: “As a crusader for truth and justice, and for my race, I choose to speak out. And in this speech, I tell why I speak out, recount some of the obstacles I’ve faced, and offer suggestions as to what the average Joe can do.” We think his message will be of great value to those of you who have the desire to speak out as well.

BY RAYMOND GOODWIN

Just as there were patriots such as Sam Adams, Thomas Jefferson and others who spoke out in their time against injustice and tyranny, today there are those people who also choose to speak out. They may or may not be well known, but they all share a common vision—they can never be “fence straddlers.” They take a side, because they believe in the truth and righteousness of their positions. And though I do not presume to speak for any of them besides myself, I think I know what makes such people “tick.”

Do those of us who disagree with the policies and practices of our government speak out to win friends and influence people? Ideally, maybe so, but realistically, no. More times than not, our words result in losing friends rather than gaining. And certainly there is no personal gain in assuming positions that are contrary to the beliefs of the majority of the people. Yet we push on, battling the setbacks and the discouragement, with no thought of quitting. Oh, that thought may enter our minds at a low moment, but we know we won’t quit and we know we can’t quit. The Creator made us that way and gave to us the job as alarm ringers.

Let’s imagine our nation as a huge ship on a vast ocean—an ocean that is often turbulent and dangerous. I



see people like Willis Carto, Mark Glenn, David Duke, Phil Tournay, Mike Piper and so many others as fellow passengers on a ship we’ll call “*Republic*.” Though most of the passengers, due to their demanding jobs and families to see to, pay little to no attention to the daily operations and condition of our ship, there are those few who are quite concerned about the *Republic*.

We have noticed that there seems to be a huge problem in steerage and that we have lost our way; we also feel that our ship of state is taking on water, and if that problem is not addressed, our *Republic* is in danger of sinking and taking all who are

aboard down with it.

So we take it upon ourselves to ring the bells of alarm in an effort to awaken our unknowing fellow passengers to the danger we are all in, and to the peril that awaits if no actions are taken to address these critical problems. So we do the things for which we were created, and we speak out.

If only that were the solution. If only our fellow passengers would easily hear us and take heed. But that does not happen, and with every passing day, our ship *Republic* sits lower in the water and enters more perilous seas.

We wonder why few listen to or even hear the alarms. And with some careful thought, we start to recognize the obstacles that keep us from successfully warning our

brethren. We start to realize why few heed our warnings. And there are several of these “whys.”

OBSTACLES

One obstacle is the implanting of false history that has been accepted by the trusting public; another is the pushing of poisonous doctrines that have befuddled that public; and then there is the manipulated opposition that serves to distract focus and mislead any who just might be hearing the alarms going off; and sadly, betrayal from within.

FALSE HISTORY

Let’s address just a mere few of the false history stories that have led to incorrect paths being followed by our *Republic*, and the blinding of our people: the War Between the States, 1861-65, misleadingly called the “Civil War”—and the cause of that war being taught as slavery. The false story concerning the sinking of the ship *Lusitania* to get our *Republic* into a foreign war that became World War I; the much lied-about “sneak attack” by Japan in 1941 to get us into another war; the massive extortionist lie of genocide supposedly conducted during that conflict; the murder of President John Kennedy in Dallas in 1963, followed by the Gulf of Tonkin “incident” in 1964—an incident that never took place, to get us deeper into yet another war. The blatant attack upon our servicemen aboard the *USS Liberty* in 1967, reported as a “mistake” by a supposed friend that is in actuality a deadly enemy and danger to our *Republic*—Israel—and among the most disgusting lies, those of September 11, 2001 in New York and Washington, D.C.—all to get us into more wars.

Do we see a pattern here? It is little wonder that with these kind of lies implanted into the minds of our trusting and gullible fellow passengers, we are having little success in awakening them to the dangers around us.

Maybe this tip will help you regarding false history—6 million people swearing to the same lie does not make it any more truthful than when a few liars started the lie in the first place.

POISONOUS DOCTRINES

The pushing of the poisonous doctrines of “racial equality,” “diversity,” and “multiculturalism” as being wonderful if not mandatory for our Ship of State; the blatant encour-

agement of racial pride for non-whites with the concurrent pushing of guilt upon whites, and the labeling of resentment and resistance against those intent upon destroying our *Republic* as “racism”; the doctrine that says questioning of the enemy’s version of history or criticism of Israel or Jews is “anti-Semitism,” and must be punished by force of law. These are obstacles in the path for justice and the awakening of our people.

MANIPULATED OPPOSITION

Those who are determined to undermine our *Republic* know that to control any opposition (meaning, control of those who would speak out), they must jump in and lead that opposition. Examples include the John Birch Society, an organization of many fine and concerned patriots who know something is wrong, but who are directed at the flies and gnats buzzing the front screen while the wolves are ripping apart the back door.

The late intellectual Revilo P. Oliver wrote of his experience with the then-newly founded JBS and how he was forbidden to mention the true causes of our nation’s peril. FOX News, seen by many of the gullible and trusting as a viable “alternative” to the other “news” programs; the Sean Hannitys and Glenn Becks who may be well-intentioned individuals

but who are part and parcel of that manipulated opposition by being kept in line as to what they are allowed to say and not allowed to say.

Those “patriots” will always stick to the required agenda so that the most important alarms are never heard—and those alarms would be the allowed invasion of this *Republic* by illegal aliens. This invasion is supported and encouraged by our internal enemies.

The control of this *Republic*’s money supply by those who would bleed it dry and leave it prostrate and destroyed; the control and domination of the *Republic*’s government, media, and academia by an element alien to the ideas of the patriots who founded the *Republic*. That alien element is continuously poisoning all those aboard with their determination to destroy.

The alien element—those people of the six-pointed star and their non-Jewish zombie servants—has an agenda that runs contrary to all our *Republic* ever stood for, and it is an agenda that will most certainly lead to the sinking of our ship of state.

*Their goal is to own all
of the wealth of the planet,
and to rule over a brown
mass of multicultural slaves.
Sovereign nations with racial
pride stand in the way.*

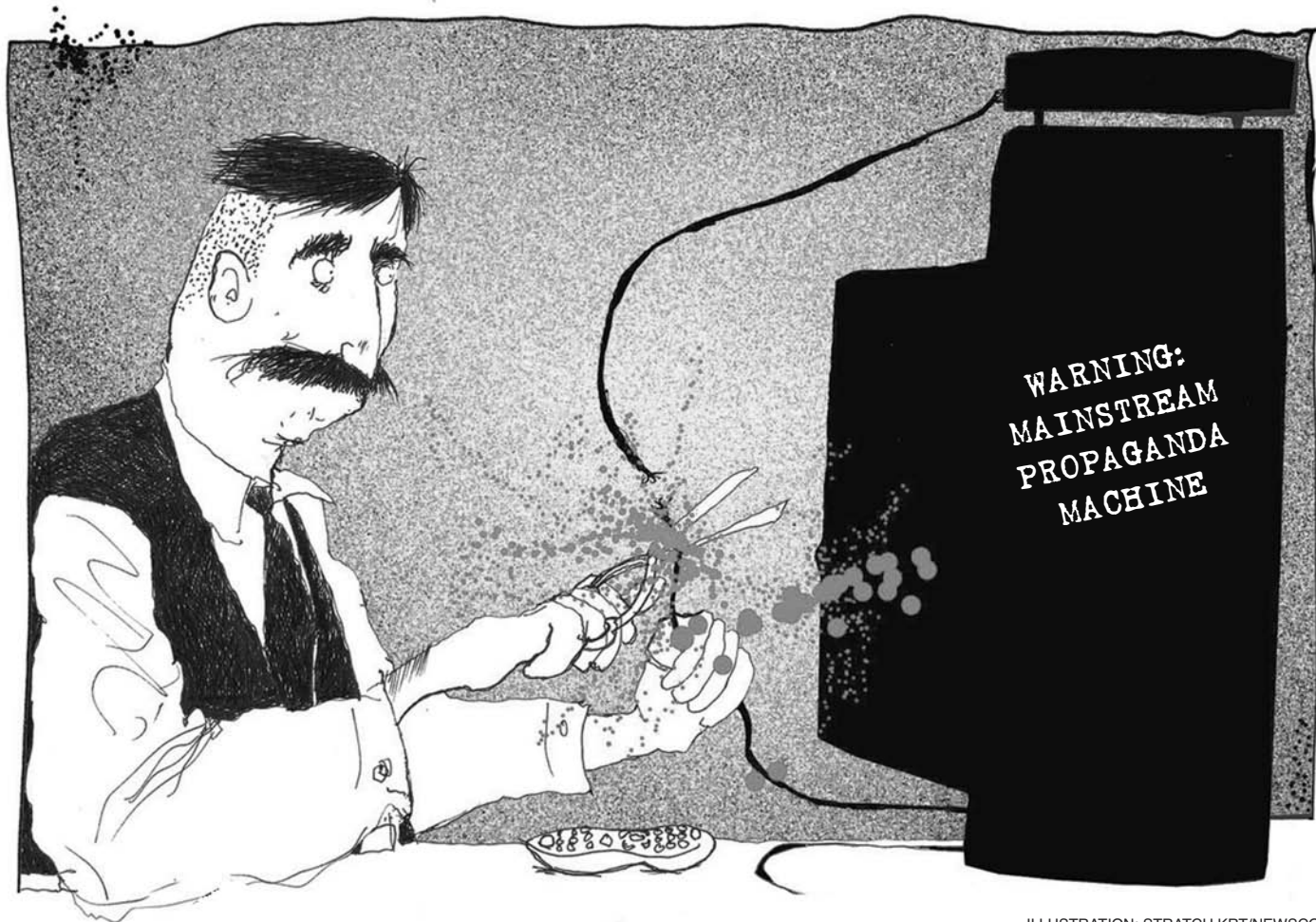


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BETRAYAL FROM WITHIN

One other obstacle, and probably the most nefarious and saddest, is the derailing of our efforts to awaken our people not by the enemy, but supposed friends or helpers who, for their “15 minutes of fame,” “pat on the back,” and/or 30 pieces of silver, they work against the very messengers who would save the *Republic*. One needs only to remember the Pharisees, who were determined to get Christ. They could not stop Him themselves—so they enlisted the aid of one of His friends to betray Him. This has happened to many concerned patriots, including men like Robert LaFollette, Huey Long, Charles Lindbergh, Robert Taft, Joseph McCarthy, Jim Traficant and my friends Mark Glenn and Phil Tourney. If one who speaks out begins to gain an audience, begins to turn people’s heads, begins to have a little influence, those same Pharisees of today will stop at nothing to silence that patriot, and if necessary, destroy him.

So let’s get down to the basics of this dangerous situation, folks. Those who are destroying this *Republic* do not care if the ship sinks—in fact, that is their goal—to change

it into a Communist state over which they rule or to sink it. When it sinks, the populace will go down with it, but the “rats”—rich Jews, bankers and others of their ilk—will simply gather up their gold, stock certificates and paper money and wealth, and swim to another ship, as they are rootless, nationless seekers of material things. Their goal is to own all of the wealth of the planet, and to rule over a brown mass of multicultural, robotlike slaves. Sovereign nations—especially nations with racial pride—stand in the way of that goal. Thus the enemy’s push for globalism and internationalism, and the destruction of nations that dare to resist his machinations.

Contrary to what their media tells us, this battle is not between Democrats and Republicans, nor “liberals” and “conservatives.” That is part of the smokescreen put out by the enemy, to keep our focus off of the real battle—that between nationalists and internationalists. This is demonstrated by their recent coverage of the “tea parties” around the country, hinting at them as “racist” in nature, and the downplaying of the numbers participating, calling perhaps a million concerned people “60,000.”

As one of those who speak out—one who feels it his calling to keep ringing those alarm bells—I think I safely speak for my fellow alarm-ringers when I say that we are trying to make things better through our efforts. A great paradox to that is that things can only get better for us when they get worse for the *Republic*. That means, of course, the more trying and painful the times, the more likely there will be an awakening and a reaction. Dawn comes after the darkest part of the night.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

I offer these suggestions to those who feel helpless against what is happening to our country. Remember—it is the Jews and their lackeys who lay down the “rules” as to what is “acceptable” and what is to be derided and shunned by “polite” and “educated” society. They are the ones who declare whites guilty in the “eyes of history”; they are the ones who declare as “racism” any action on behalf of whites who are concerned for the future of their children. They are the ones who attack pronouncements in our literature and pamphlets as “hate material” and by lining up a few deluded sheep to agree with their assessment, they coerce the legal system to prosecute those who try to fight back by speaking out.

STEP ONE—NO GUILT

White folks, get up off your knees. You owe nobody a living, you owe nobody a thing because of supposed “past sins” by yourself or Adam or your ancestors. Your allegiance is to your own family, tribe and race.

Refuse to play by the enemy’s double-standard “rules” that call for our people and our rights to be exploited and abused under the guise of “affirmative action” and “racial quotas” and “hate crimes.”

STEP TWO—BE ASSERTIVE

Be more open and aggressive against their anti-nationalist, anti-white agenda, and call it for what it is to their faces. Do not concede a thing to them and do not back off when they try to put you on the spot with their labels of “racist” and their accusations of guilt that you are supposed to carry for being who you are. Put them on the defensive by refusing to be intimidated and when they tell you things like: “Most people reject your ideas and find them repulsive,” ask them just who are these “most people” and tell them you have a ton of backing for your own position that they can only imagine—because you do. True, many of those who agree with our stance are afraid to openly proclaim that, but being firm in this manner is designed to change that. You must set the example. All of us must.

STEP THREE—KNOWLEDGE/PRIDE

Fight them with your knowledge and your pride, but stay legal by their laws, because just as they control the media, they also control the courts. No matter how reasonable, justified, true, and fact-filled your case, because of that implanting of lies and false history, and the intimidation factor, they will win in the courtroom. That is their bailiwick due to their “terrible power of the purse.” Their money and power of intimidation rule in the courtroom just

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as it does in the halls of Congress. Try not to fight your battles with them there until the time is more favorable for truth, honor, and justice. And in spite of the darkness, believe that time will come.

STEP FOUR—NO TELEVISION

Turn off that television. It is their chief means of control of the masses, by perpetrating their lies and pushing their agendas. Be totally skeptical of what is said or written by what is supposed to be your government and what they say is an “independent, fair media.” The best way to gauge the accuracy of so-called “news” is to know the agenda of the enemy and what he is trying to do, and compare the “news” they tell you with that agenda. If it serves it—it is most likely a lie. And when they tell you that a foreign leader or a foreign nation is your enemy, ask yourself—is that foreign leader or foreign nation my enemy, or the enemy of those in charge of what we read, see and hear?

They are trying to control and manipulate you into serving their agenda, and if that means dying in some profit-seeking war under the guise of “fighting for our freedom,” remember—their agenda is total control of the planet’s material wealth and people, and using the ones they deem as obstacles to their one-world government to rip at and destroy each other. A key part of their agenda is to push Christians and Muslims into war against each other. There is nothing they will not do to achieve what they see as “ordained” in their Talmud.

Remember, too—when things do seem totally lost and hopeless—the pendulum does not swing the same way all the time. Our time is coming, if we refuse to give up, or give in, or quit. And keep the faith—there is going to come a time when the flag of our nation will no longer be seen as the flag of those most faithful servants of the Pharisees—Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt, Lyndon Johnson, Bush, Clinton, Obama and the Pharisees of today—but will be seen once again as the flag of Thomas Jefferson and George Washington. ♦

Lifetime Texas resident Raymond Goodwin drove a school bus to pay his way through Victoria College. He taught American history at Victoria, 1997-2002 and developed a fascination with historical Revisionism upon reading *Did Six Million Really Die?* by Richard Harwood, and embarked upon a learning crusade from that moment. Now retired and enjoying his many hobbies: reading, speaking and writing on Revisionism; singing at country “opries” around Texas; announcing at high-school football games; fishing and enjoying time with grandchildren; and working crossword puzzles. Ray lives with his calico cat Miss Kitty.

Related Books from TBR

Toward the White Republic

By Michael O’Meara. Just as in medieval times it was considered high treason to speak of the death of the king, in the United States it is taboo to contemplate the break-up of the “one nation, indivisible.” Yet in this book of essays, the author argues that if the white race is to survive on this continent, the American empire must perish. Secession is rising from the ashes of 1865, and O’Meara is one of its leading prophets. O’Meara is a thinker of great depth and a writer of extraordinary skill. His idea of the “White Republic” as the aim of radical cultural-racial regeneration may seem too romantic and too risky to the older generation of American paleo-conservatives and European ethno-nationalists. But if the white man is to retrieve his destiny, it is the only way. Softcover, 160 pages, #587, \$20 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.



Taking Our Own Side



Michael Polignano first came to national attention in 2000 when, as an undergraduate at Emory University, he ignited a storm of controversy by writing in the school newspaper about the scientifically established fact that racial differences are largely genetic. *Taking Our Own Side* is a collection of 45 essays, editorials, reviews, and satires. These lucidly written, carefully reasoned essays are profound, poignant, and occasionally prophetic. They are also sometimes brutally frank and hilariously funny. Michael Polignano shows how to make the most radical positions seductively reasonable. Foreword by Dr. Kevin MacDonald, edited by Dr. Greg Johnson. Softcover, 204 pages, #588, \$20 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Confessions of a Reluctant Hater

Greg Johnson, Ph.D., the author of this 158-page book of 28 essays, is a leading figure in the growing cadre of younger, unashamedly pro-White and politically incorrect writers and thinkers. Although some of the phrasing is decidedly uncivil, it is indicative of a growing and youthful movement that the majority race in America should warmly welcome. An accessible and challenging introduction to White Nationalism, the book chronicles the author’s discovery of a white worldview and a white voice to defend it. He discusses multiculturalism, immigration, economic policy, the Tea Party and the 2008 and 2010 elections—and more. Softcover, 156 pages, #602, \$20 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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Angels of the Confederacy

DURING THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE, that great conflagration that was waged from 1861 to 1865, there were in the Confederate Army a total of approximately 1,050,000 service members. Of these 1 million-plus individuals, there were roughly 3,000 who were commissioned officers. Of these officers, there was exactly one who was female. Her name was Sally Louisa Tompkins. Here is her remarkable story—and also the story of Ella King Newsom, another angel of the Confederacy.

BY BOB HURST

Sally Louisa Tompkins was born approximately Nov. 9-11, 1833 at Poplar Grove in Mathews County, Virginia to a family of wealth. Her father, Col. Christopher Tompkins, was a veteran of the American Revolutionary War who accumulated a large fortune. He died when Sally was only five years old and left great wealth to Sally and her mother.¹

The two moved to Richmond rather than continuing to live in the rural and isolated environment of Poplar Grove. There they were able to fit nicely into the society of Richmond and were familiar with many of the prominent people of the city.

The Tompkinses were still living in Richmond when war broke out between the North and the South at the Battle of First Manassas on July 21, 1861. Very few on either side thought the fighting would be as severe as it proved to be, and the hospitals in Richmond were totally unprepared for the large number of wounded that were brought into the city, primarily by rail. President Jefferson Davis made an appeal to the citizens of Richmond to absorb this multitude of injured by opening their homes to the soldiers and establishing private hospitals.

Sally Tompkins was a person of great kindness and



SALLY LOUISA TOMPKINS

wanted to help with the wounded. She also had some nurse's training. She approached Judge John Robertson, a prominent member of the Richmond community, and appealed to him to allow her to convert a large home that he owned in the downtown area into a private hospital. Sally was very persuasive and the large structure became Robertson Hospital.

The hospital opened on August 1, 1861 with Sally and a staff of six to care for the wounded. Some supplies for the hospital were supplied by the Confederate government but primary funding came from the inheritance that Sally had received from her father.

At first there was some opposition to Sally, her staff and the hospital since the Confederate armies discouraged women from serving as nurses. The prevailing attitude was that men did not want refined Southern ladies exposed to the horrors of war by having to treat the mutilated, sick and dying soldiers in military hospitals. This soon changed and many of the wounded began to request care from Sally, or "the little lady with the milk-white hands" as she came to be called.

After Following an assessment soon after the establishment of these private hospitals, the Confederate government decided that all hospitals treating wounded soldiers should be put under the control of the Confederate Medical



Department. The Confederate Congress passed legislation to this effect and President Davis issued an order making it official policy. This would result in the closing of the private hospitals.

Sally Tompkins went straight to Jefferson Davis to argue her case for leaving her hospital open while other private facilities were being closed down. To support her appeal, she supplied to President Davis numbers from her hospital showing the amazing rate of treatment successes for in her hospital compared to others.

Jefferson Davis realized the validity of her argument, but he was also aware that the new regulations required all military hospitals be run by military personnel. While discussing this with Sally, the president had to have a brief meeting with Confederate diplomat James Mason, who was about to leave for Europe.

As Mason left, Davis turned to Sally and said that Mason had given him an idea concerning how a way to solve the dilemma of the hospital. Jefferson Davis then appointed Sally Tompkins to the rank of captain of cavalry (unassigned), effective September 8, 1861.

In an effort to cope with the unprecedented numbers of sick or wounded soldiers, the Confederate States of America established a Medical Department. Surgeons were assisted by nurses, stewards, matrons and other personnel. Chloroform, ether and opium or opium derivatives and botanical substitutes were widely used during surgery or for pain relief. Above, a Confederate nurse—Phoebe Pember—tends to several wounded soldiers.

Sally could continue to run her hospital, as she was now official military personnel. She also became “Captain Sally,” the only woman to hold a commission in the Confederate Army. From that time forward until she died, townspeople and everyone else who came in contact with Sally addressed her as “Captain Sally.”

Robertson Hospital stayed in operation until June of 1865, after the war had ended in Virginia. During its existence the hospital treated a total of 1,333 wounded Confederate soldiers. Of these, only 73 died. This gave the hospital an astonishing 94.5% survival rate. Because of the good reputation of the hospital, the most severely injured

soldiers were assigned to Robertson Hospital making this feat all the more remarkable. In fact, a higher percentage of patients treated there returned to service than from any other Confederate medical facility or Union military hospital. Sally Tompkins's insistence on cleanliness was likely the key to this remarkable record, although little was known at that time about the cause of infections.

During the entire existence of the hospital, Sally Tompkins refused to accept a salary from the Confederate government for her work there.

After the war, Sally became one of the most beloved citizens of Richmond. She was active in work for the Episcopal Church and attended many functions of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and reunions of the United Confederate Veterans. She was even made an honorary member of Robert E. Lee Camp, UCV.

Sally also received many offers of marriage during this time. Many of these offers came from veterans who had received care from her at the hospital. None of these offers was ever accepted, as this would have interfered with her ability to work for and contribute to worthy causes. And contribute she did. Sally contributed so much to the church and to veterans causes that by 1905 she had completely expended her inheritance. She then moved into the Confederate Women's Home in Richmond, where she was allowed to live free of charge since she had given everything she had for the Cause.

Sally Tompkins died on July 26, 1916 and was buried with full military honors at Christ Church Kingston Parish Cemetery in Mathews County.

For many years Sally Louisa Tompkins was referred to as the "Angel of the Confederacy." There is a large stained-glass window at St. James Episcopal Church in Richmond honoring Sally. The beautiful window depicts an angel hovering above and behind a full-length image of Sally and features a Confederate battle flag in one corner.

BOB HURST is a Southern patriot who has a strong interest in history and the antebellum architecture of the South. He is the commander of the Col. David Lang Camp, SCV (Southern Confederate Veterans), in Tallahassee and 2nd Lt. commander of the Florida Division, SCV. He can be contacted at confederatedad1@yahoo.com or 850-878-7010. We also recommend www.southernheritage411.com, a website whose mission it is to reveal the truth of the War for Southern Independence

It is an appropriate and well-deserved honor for this Southern woman who was truly an angel.

If you observed carefully at the beginning of this article, you noticed that I used the plural "angels" rather than the singular "angel" in the title. This is because I have chosen to include in this piece another Southern woman who I believe deserves the recognition of being an angel to the Confederate cause.

DON'T FORGET ELLA KING NEWSOM

Ella King Newsom was born in Brandon, Mississippi in 1838. In 1854 she married a wealthy physician and planter who died a short time after the marriage. A wealthy man, he left a fortune to Ella.

When the war began in 1861, this wealthy young woman, who was wise beyond her years, decided to use her money to provide medical care for Confederate soldiers. She first trained in Memphis as a nurse and then took

over a hospital in Kentucky as the administrator. Ella's organizational skills were outstanding, and she soon put them to good use by recruiting and training nurses, directing the movement of hospitalized troops and routing supplies to locations where they were most needed.

Her skills were recognized and appreciated by Confederate officials, and in subsequent years of the War she established and administrated military

hospitals in Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Corinth, Mississippi. Because of her remarkable administrative abilities and her willingness to help wounded Confederate soldiers, Ella Newsom was called the "Florence Nightingale of the Southern Army."

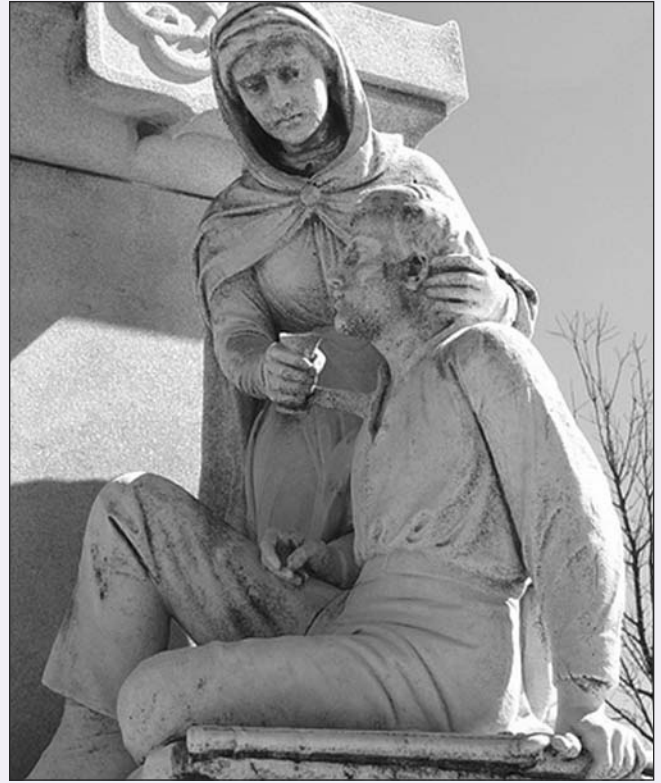
After the war she wrote a book titled *Reminiscences of War Time*, which chronicled her experiences. By 1885, Ella's fortune was all but gone so she had to take employment. Being the administrator that she was, she moved to Washington, D.C. and worked for more than 30 years in administrative capacities with the federal government.

Ella King Newsom died on January 20, 1919.

Sally Tompkins and Ella King Newsom were two wealthy Southern women who refused to stay on the sidelines during the War for Southern Independence. Instead, they used their fortunes and their wealth of ability to make outstanding contributions to the Confederate cause of freedom. By their actions and dedication they earned the admi-

When the war began in 1861, this wealthy young woman, who was wise beyond her years, decided to use her money to provide medical care for wounded Confederate soldiers.

Honoring the Women of the Confederacy



In Macon, Georgia is this elegant monument to the women of the South, donated by the United Confederate Veterans. It takes the form of a tall obelisk with groups of statues all around it. Right figure group: A nurse gives a soldier a drink while holding up his head. The pious ministrations of angels such as this “soothed the last hours of those who died far from home,” says an inscription written by President Jefferson Davis. Their “smiles inspired hope; their tender hands soothed the pangs of pain; their prayers encouraged faith in God.” Their “zealous faith in our cause shone a guiding star undimmed by the darkest clouds of war. And when the dragon of war closed its fangs of poison and death, they, like guardian angels, entwined their hands in their brothers’ arms, encouraged them to overcome the losses of war and to conquer the evils in its wake, adopting as their motto: ‘Lest we forget.’” Left: A mother comforts her girl child with a hand on her head. Behind the mother the initials “CSA” are visible. Keeping the home fires going was important also. The patriotism of mothers like this “will teach their children to emulate the deeds of our revolutionary sires.”

ration and remembrance of the Southern people and states’-righters everywhere.

Sally Tompkins and Ella King Newsom were truly “Angels of the Confederacy,” but there were so many other Southern women who played critical roles during this time of war and turmoil.

A quote from *Confederate Veteran* magazine, Vol. 16 (1908) sums up nicely the character, dedication and contributions of the remarkable women of the South: “It has well been said that if we seek a lofty ideal and a noble model on which to shape a well-rounded and perfect womanhood, combining the pure patriotism, the rugged virtues, the win-

ning modesty, and the tender graces of Spartan mother, Roman dame and Carthaginian maid, we have but to take a retrospective glance down the corridors of memory for about four decades to find it in that historic sisterhood of martyrs and patriots, the women of the Confederacy.” ♦

ENDNOTE:

¹ Her family had boasted a proud military tradition since the Revolutionary War, when Sally’s grandfather, Col. John Patterson, was commissioned by Gen. George Washington after the Battle of Monmouth. That young Sally Tompkins was keenly aware of this tradition is certain. When one of her brothers left to serve in Texas during the Mexican-American War, Sally, then 13 years old, wrote: “I hope you will be able to distinguish yourself in the battle and be a second George Washington and come home to receive congratulations from all your friends.”—Ed.

The Mothers' Movement

The Women Who Stood Up to FDR

BY CAROLYN YEAGER

During the 1930s, America was engaged in a national debate over liberal vs. conservative and pro-war vs. anti-war policies. Ultraconservative women leaders emerged, and by 1939 had organized their own opposition to America's involvement in World War II as mothers. At its peak in 1941, this confederation of women's groups had a membership of 6 million. Can we even imagine anything like that today? Though these women were well known in their day, they have been blotted out of mainstream history. They are not part of the story of this country. Except for Elizabeth Dilling, their names and their faces are unknown, even on the Internet. This is why the book by Glen Jeansonne, *Women of the Far Right*,¹ for all its bias,² is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of that period.

At the time between the world wars, the twins of Communism and feminism, under the guise of equal rights, were growing ideologies in America—promoted for the most part by Jewish organizations using both overt and covert means.

Large numbers of Jews had arrived in America with the wave of immigration from eastern and southern Europe at the beginning of the 20th century. Most were without much education or wealth, but they immediately and almost unanimously emphasized higher education for their children. Many began to experience dramatic success in business and finance, while others began taking control of publishing houses, newspapers and the entertainment industries. Laissez faire economic conditions and a booming economy aided this upward trajectory of Jews.

Resistance to such rapid changes came from many areas, including the church and the Republican Party of that day, but the seeming economic benefits of liberalism had a strong appeal. When Franklin D. Roosevelt assumed the presidency

in 1933, Jewish influence in government and politics increased dramatically. The Jews supported Roosevelt financially and with their media, and he, in turn, was sympathetic to them, their liberalism and even their Communism.

WHAT KIND OF WOMEN WERE THESE?

The women involved in the mothers' movement shared certain traits. They took motherhood seriously and took themselves seriously as mothers. They tended to be avowed Christians. They were nationalistic and patriotic, anti-Communist and pro-capitalist. They supported sexual abstinence before marriage and upheld the traditional nuclear family, which in their eyes included a strong paternal presence. They didn't see themselves competing with men, as the feminists do, and gender was not viewed as a single issue but a part of larger socio-political concerns. Only mothers, they believed, could save their sons from the slaughter in the war that was impending.

Left-wing critics have to admit that the influence of the mothers' movement hampered FDR's attempts to unify the country in preparation for war. The mothers published materials, testified before Congress, picketed government centers, and aided in political campaigns.

In that day, they had some media support which has since disappeared. William Randolph Hearst (Los Angeles-San Francisco) and Robert McCormick (Chicago) headed non-Jewish newspaper empires that used their papers to promote opposition to U.S. entry into the war and provided positive press to the mothers' movement for years.

SUCCESS IS IMMEDIATE—WOMEN SIGNED UP IN DROVES

Frances Sherrill, Mary Sheldon and Mary Ireland—three California mothers of draft-age sons—formed the first mothers' organization in September 1939, just after Germany marched into Poland and Britain declared war on Germany.



Patriotic mothers march at an anti-draft rally around the time of World War II. The Mothers' Movement attracted a mass following, in the millions, in the 1930s and 1940s. They were motivated by patriotism, love for sons and husbands who might be called to war, and virulent hatred of Communists and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Declared Agnes Waters, one of their leaders: "What this country needs is an American revolution—a good, old-fashioned revolution of mothers." Waters pointed out that FDR was duping America into fighting Germany, which she said was the only nation capable of defeating Communism.

They named it the National Legion of Mothers of America (NLMA), and its purpose was to oppose the use of U.S. troops except for defending the United States from attack. By the end of the first week, 10,000 women had joined up, and by December the NLMA had been organized in 39 states. Mrs. Henry W. Hartough, chair of the Chicago unit, predicted that membership would reach one million in the Midwest within a year; a short time later, she claimed to have met her goal. One of the new recruits was quoted as saying: "I have a 21-year-old son, and I am going to fight for him. It was too much trouble to bring him into the world and bring him up all these years to have him fight the battles of foreign nations." By 1941, the NLMA claimed 4 million members.

Its emphasis was on grass roots—small local groups elected a leader, and seven leaders constituted a patrol. Pa-

trol representatives created community councils that elected state councils, which elected a national executive committee. Meetings were held in schools and churches; volunteers were sought as speakers; and funding came from donations, the sale of pins and subscriptions to the NLMA newspaper—*The American Mothers National Weekly*.

National credibility was enhanced when the well-known, popular novelist Kathleen Norris became president. Norris was a pacifist and anti-Communist and opposed capital punishment. She worked for the election of Wendell Willkie and the defeat of the Selective Service bill. However, when dissension based on philosophical differences emerged among certain key chapters, Norris felt unable to keep control and resigned as president at the first annual NLMA convention, in April 1941.

THE NATIONAL LEGION SPLINTERS

Convention delegates, faced with the splintering of their organization, voted to establish an executive committee to coordinate three groups: the National Legion, the Mothers of the U.S.A. and the Women's National Committee to Keep the U.S. Out of War. Frances Sherrill led the first group; the second had ties to Father Charles Coughlin³ and Elizabeth Dilling in the Midwest, while the third was founded by Catherine Curtis, a New Yorker and friend of Dilling. Curtis was elected chair of the coordinating committee. In September, three months before Pearl Harbor, the coalition held a conference endorsing resolutions calling for neutrality, repeal of the Lend-Lease Act, impeachment of Roosevelt and the release of all draftees from the Army.

The most outstanding names to emerge from the mothers' movement are the following four women.

ELIZABETH DILLING: SUPER PATRIOT

Dilling, the most prominent of all, described herself as a "super patriot," and said that the real threat in Europe wasn't fascism but Communism. Dilling was against the "interracial idea," as she referred to it, which she claimed was one of the strongest dogmas of socialism-Communism.

Dilling traveled extensively in Europe, including touring the Soviet Union in 1931—where she said conditions of poverty and filth appalled her—and to Germany in 1931 and again in 1938. There she noted such great improvement in all social conditions and human happiness under National Socialism that she contended the left had duped everybody into seeing fascism as the big enemy when in fact it defended property, supported religion, promoted class harmony, battled Communism and presented no threat to the United States.

Dilling was hostile to the women's movement on the left, which, she argued, had "tried to get women enthusiastically to prefer bricklaying to feminine pursuits." She explained her increasing hostility to Jews by saying that "no one with open eyes can observe a Red parade, a Communist, anarchist, socialist or radical meeting anywhere in the world without noting the prominence of Jewry." After reading a book written by Jewish atheist anarchist Emma Goldman, Dilling asked: "Have women like me, who believe in beautiful Christian ideals, the right to sit in their rose-shaded living rooms . . . while the Emma Goldmans fill the platforms with their dirt and anti-American ideas?"

Dilling, the most prominent of all, described herself as a "super patriot," and said that the real threat in Europe was Communism.

Dilling was assisted by her husband and had the support of her two children. She wrote and toured the country tirelessly and by 1939 audiences for her lectures and speeches had grown from hundreds to thousands. She led a parade down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. in opposition to the Lend-Lease Act. Over 600 women marched in twos and carried banners that said "Kill Bill 1776, Not Our Boys." A mass rally followed the march.

She organized a demonstration of 25 women outside of the office of a senator who was reputed to want the war. When the women sat down and refused to leave, Dilling and another woman were arrested; the others were ejected from the corridor. Dilling was later convicted of disorderly conduct for the incident.

She was also arrested and brought to trial under the Smith Act⁴—which was later found to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court—for saying things like: "Any professed servant of Christ who could aid the church-burning,

clergy-murdering, God-hating Soviet regime belongs either in the ranks of the blind leaders of the blind or in the ancient and dishonorable order of Judas." The case was eventually dismissed, but it did tie up her time and drain her financial resources.

CATHERINE CURTIS: RICH & SMART

Curtis was a highly intelligent and private woman—the only child of wealthy parents—who learned financial skills from her speculator father and became rich in her own right through investing. Tall, slim and confident, she went from a career in Hollywood as an actress and producer, to broadcasting her own twice-weekly radio program from New York City, *Women and Money*. She believed knowledge of finance was as important as knowledge of home economics for women. When she began denouncing Roosevelt's New Deal as a betrayal of George Washington's policies, her sponsors terminated the program. Her loyal listeners sent her contributions and invitations to speak. As a result, she founded Women Investors in America in May 1935, and later, Women Investors Research Institute, which advocated anti-New Deal conservative economics and women's rights. By 1939, membership in Women Investors had grown to 300,000 women in 28 states. Her organization sponsored talks and issued pamphlets and books, including *Women and Money*, *Women and Taxes* and *Women and Utilities*.

Curtis proclaimed: "Woman, through her great owner-



Elizabeth Dilling Stokes (right), better known as Elizabeth Dilling, was the author of four books on politics, including *The Red Network: A Who's Who of Radicalism for Patriots* (1934). Dilling claimed that Marxism and Jewry were intertwined and admired Adolf Hitler and Francisco Franco. She said many prominent figures were Red sympathizers, such as Sigmund Freud and Mahatma Gandhi. Dilling concluded that the elite were seeking to remake America as a Communist state. She once joked that she had an even disposition: angry all the time. When the Senate debated the Lend-Lease legislation in February 1941, Elizabeth Dilling led a delegation of 500 women from Chicago to Washington, where they picketed the Capitol and harangued senators who were in favor of Lend-Lease. The photo shows her at the Great Sedition Trial in 1942. The other lady, unidentified, is probably her daughter.

ship of insurance, trust funds, stocks, savings accounts and homes, is the greatest capitalist in the world. We must mobilize to save this capitalism.”

In 1937, Curtis parlayed the organizational apparatus of Women Investors to spin off the Women’s National Committee for Hands Off the Supreme Court, which opposed FDR’s court-packing plan. Accompanied by 50 women wearing silk badges, Curtis testified before a Senate subcommittee, saying the measure encouraged contempt for the judiciary. She filed a petition containing 25,000 signatures opposing the proposal. Idaho Sen. William Borah later congratulated her for helping defeat the scheme.

In September 1939, Curtis announced the creation of the Women’s National Committee to Keep the U.S. Out of War as a vehicle to help women think about and discuss foreign policy. From this, she developed ties with other women’s organization leaders, including Rosa Farber of Mothers of the U.S.A., Beatrice Knowles of United Mothers of America, Marguerite Morrison of American Women Against Communism and Marie Smith of the women’s division of the No Foreign War Committee.

She also worked closely with Elizabeth Dilling, until the two broke over tactics in fighting Lend-Lease. Dilling wanted to employ confrontations and demonstrations, but Curtis thought that strategy to be counterproductive, caus-

ing senators to close their doors.

Curtis preferred to work behind the scenes, directing groups of women to meet with senators privately, followed by letters. Rosa Farber publicly complimented Curtis by stating, “I regard Mrs. Curtis as the most capable woman in the country today. She not only knows politics, but she knows Washington.”

Though very active throughout 1941, the movement’s appeal diminished after the passage of Lend-Lease, and following the Pearl Harbor attack in December, the Committee to Keep the U.S. Out of War disbanded.

Curtis was arguably the best organizer, but she was different from most of the other leaders and the rank and file in that religion did not play a key role in her life or her message. Financial values were more important to her for the stability of the individual than religious values. And despite her desire to see women succeed, she was highly critical of women like Eleanor Roosevelt—in fact, she hated Eleanor even more than she hated FDR.

LYRL CLARK VAN HYNING: WE THE MOTHERS

Along with Lucy Palermo and Grace Keefe, Lyrl Clark Van Hyning created We the Mothers Mobilize for America. Though it turned out to be one of the largest and most active mothers’ organizations, it didn’t enter the action until debate over Lend-Lease began. After Pearl Harbor, We the

Mothers actually stepped up activity and continued on even after the war ended. Incorporated in February 1941 in Chicago, within months it claimed 100,000 members locally and 150,000 nationwide. Elizabeth Dilling and writer Barbara Winthrop were also involved in the organizing. A male auxiliary was called We the Fathers.

The strategy was to influence political campaigns by inserting women into key organizations to “take them over.” Dues were 25 cents a year; a subscription to the professionally printed, monthly, eight-page newsletter, *Women’s Voice*, was \$2 per year. Funds were also raised by selling Christmas cards with religious and patriotic themes.

Van Hyning, married, with three children, was the dominant figure from the beginning. Of Scots-English ancestry, she was a descendant of a Revolutionary War general and was an officer in the Daughters of the American Revolution. She dressed fashionably, was intelligent, energetic, charismatic and a forceful speaker. Her keynote address at the first national women’s peace convention, which she organized in 1944, brought her audience to tears. Also an effective writer, she wrote two or three long articles in each issue of *Women’s Voice*, the circulation of which grew to 20,000 by 1945, reaching every state and 47 foreign countries, with complimentary copies sent to each member of Congress.

We the Mothers activities were conducted through weekly “Get Together Parties” held in members’ homes that featured prayer, spiritual talks and songs along with the chief concerns, which were British perfidy, the threat of Communism and Jewish international bankers who had and were getting the United States into war. Guest speakers included well-known figures such as the aviatrix Laura Ingalls, Agnes Waters and Joe McWilliams. To draw new members, speaker luncheons at local hotels were sometimes arranged.

Van Hyning said she had been idealistic during World War I, working in a factory, donating her wages to the Red Cross, and buying War Bonds. Now she knew better, rec-

ognizing that the U.S. incited the Japanese to attack Pearl Harbor; that it was the happiest day in Roosevelt’s life; and that: “Wars are for profits—the profit is in the bonds. No bonds—no profit.”

We the Mothers distributed cards to mail to the president and launched a letter-writing campaign directed at parents of sons who had died on American destroyers, calling it “needless slaughter.” The letters were signed by Van Hyning and Keefe and urged the relatives to sue the president and secretary of war for damages. Even after Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox charged that We the Mothers were “part of an organized campaign to undermine civilian

morale and the morale of the armed forces,” Van Hyning remained undeterred.

We the Mothers also got into a debate with influential liberal newspaper columnist Dorothy Thompson, questioning her patriotism and accusing her of being in the pay of the Communist Party.⁵ In turn, Thompson accused the mothers of being paid to spread dissension, and called them “black cockroaches who call themselves American mothers.” Keefe issued a statement that Thompson’s son was only 11 years old, and she knew he would not “be called upon to make good on her offer to give a million American boys to defeat Hitler.”

In June 1944, the first National Women’s Peace Convention, organized by Van Hyning, was held at the Hotel Hamilton in Chicago. It attracted 125 women delegates, and a few men, from 16 states. They adopted a resolution for an immedi-

ate armistice and a negotiated peace, which Van Hyning said was the only peace worth having. “Policing the world means that you will never have your boy at home—that is what dictated peace means, what unconditional surrender means,” she said. The convention also condemned the government prosecution of patriots such as Dilling (for sedition), and urged a cessation of immigration for 10 years.

In 1945, We the Mothers representatives traveled to San Francisco to break into the organizing conference of the UN. When the second women’s peace conference met once



Lyril Clark Van Hyning was a founder of the organization We, the Mothers, Mobilize for America Inc. and editor of their newsletter *Women’s Voice* for almost 20 years, educating America about the threat to democracy through participation in needless wars.

again in Chicago, 200 delegates from 36 states, including 20 men, attended. Van Hyning delivered several speeches, in which she said it was up to women to save the country, and condemned the international conferences at Dumbarton Oaks,⁶ Bretton Woods and San Francisco. The delegates adopted resolutions demanding immediate conversion of industry to civilian production, an end to rationing, abolition of the Federal Reserve System, an amendment to the Constitution to limit private fortunes and a pledge to investigate un-American textbooks in public schools.

AGNES WATERS: REVOLUTIONARY AGITATOR

Another prominent agitator who boasted a Revolutionary War ancestry, born of brilliant parents, Agnes Murphy Mulligan Waters never led a group but gained prominence assisting the National Blue Star Mothers, the Mothers of the U.S.A. and We the Mothers Mobilize for America.

During World War I, she involved herself in women's suffrage and the National Women's Party. After the war, she married, had two daughters, was widowed, and went on to create a highly successful career in real estate, closing millions of dollars in land deals. But in the mid-1930s she changed course and became involved in the nationalist movement. Never one to be afraid of anything, she testified before congressional committees, thereby attracting women supporters for her campaigns.

In her published writings, collected in *The White Papers*, she says she became sensitive to the presence and influence of Jews and Communists at rallies for the British and for the war. She switched from supporting Roosevelt to believing he was a Jew himself. During the 1940 presidential campaign, she said it would be easier to shoot FDR and his cohorts "than to fool with the elections and a lot more certain of getting all traitors out of office because we are constantly betrayed by having stooges in both parties for candidates." After December 1941, she said Roosevelt and the secretaries of state, Army and Navy had prior knowledge of the Pearl Harbor attack, which she even called an "inside job."

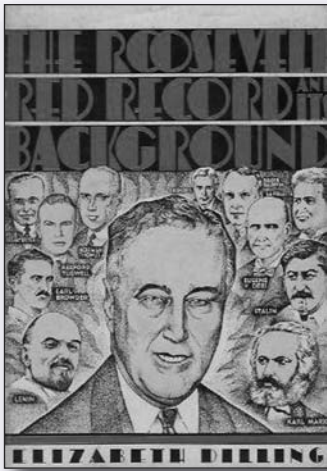
Between 1939 and 1946 she testified against repeal of the arms embargo, against Selective Service, against Lend-Lease, against the mobilization of labor, against extension of enlistments and against the UN charter. She railed at congressmen: "Are you all asleep at your posts? Why are you all so dumb and blind?"

Waters even ran for both the Democratic and Republican presidential nominations in 1944 and when neither party nominated her, she ran a write-in campaign. In 1948



Emma Goldman, the daughter of Jewish parents, was born in Russia in 1869. She migrated to the United States in 1885 and worked in a clothing factory in Rochester, then moved to New York City in 1889 and became an anarchist, active in the trade union movement. In 1892 Goldman and Alexander Berkman, a fellow anarchist, started a small business in Worcester, Massachusetts, selling lunches to workers. Later that year Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers Union went on strike at the Homestead Steel Works in Pennsylvania, owned by Henry Frick and Andrew Carnegie. Frick employed 300 strikebreakers from the Pinkerton Detective Agency. A day-long battle took place. Ten men were killed and 60 wounded. Berkman decided to make a dramatic gesture against capitalism. After gaining entry into Frick's office, Berkman shot him three times and stabbed him twice. Found guilty of attempted murder, Berkman was sent to prison. Goldman was also imprisoned the following year when she was accused of urging the unemployed to steal the food they needed.

Elizabeth Dilling Exposes FDR's Red Record . . .



The Roosevelt Red Record & Its Background. Written and published in 1936 by Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, this well-documented book explores the rampant Communist infiltration of America in the 1930s & 1940s during the administration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It is amazing how many Communist organizations and politicians were supported by FDR and his wife during their time in power. Of course, many conservative Americans were highly critical of the new president and castigated him for promoting “creeping socialism” through his intrusive federal policies and programs. Dilling excoriates President Roosevelt as a puppet and willful ally of the Marxist-Communist-socialist international conspiracy. The original dust jacket of her book (shown above) makes a visual argument for guilt by association by including among the portraits of the president and his progressive New Deal “brain trust” and cabinet members pictures of infamous Communist leaders and demagogues. Softcover, 439 pages, #383, \$20 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Also available is TBR’s Nov./Dec. 1999 issue of which 30 pages are dedicated to FDR’s Mass Sedition Trial, the pro-peace women of America and Montana’s attempts to keep America out of war. Lots of photos of the men and women rounded up by FDR and his henchmen for opposing America’s entry into World War II. A BARNES REVIEW classic. Now just \$4.



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Agnes Waters testifying before the U.S. House of Representatives Military Affairs Committee in October 1942, opposing the lowering of the draft age from 20 to 18.

she made a second race for president as “the pistol-packin’ mama.” In that campaign, she worked against the Marshall Plan, NATO and the Korean War.

Waters had some success. In the summer of 1939, she and other leaders on the right worked to defeat the Child Refugee Bill that wanted to provide a haven in the U.S. for 20,000 German Jewish children. Waters called them “potential Communists” who could never become loyal Americans. The House Committee on Immigration amended the bill to count the 20,000 children against the quota of adults, causing the bill’s sponsor, Sen. Wagner, to withdraw it.

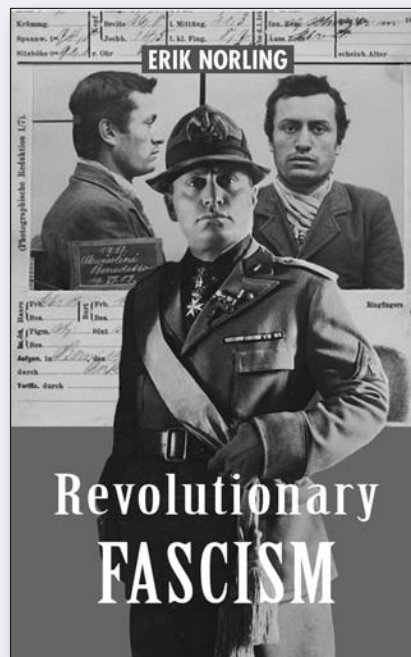
While all the mothers’ leaders were defiant and determined, Waters was even more so, becoming at times bombastic, although the rank and file delighted in her colorful words and actions. Her tremendous energy seemed to need an outlet; religion and crusading gave her direction and satisfaction.

There was nothing else like this confederation of mother’s’ groups in past history. They were vocal; they believed in themselves. While they did not affect many of the changes they worked so hard for, they did create quite a stir, and stimulated an opposition to those things we still oppose today. ♦

NEW BOOK from
ERIK NORLING

Revolutionary Fascism

Benito Mussolini (1893-1945) is the living image of Fascism and one of the best-known historical figures ever—the antonomasia for a dictator. Nevertheless, there are few people aware that early in the 20th century he was the rising star of Italian Revolutionary Socialism—the man slated to lead the Socialist Party. Mussolini was the man who everyone hoped would overthrow the so-called “bourgeois system.” This was the time when socialism was still quite revolutionary and hostile to capitalism. Vladimir Lenin said of Mussolini: “In Italy, comrades, there is only one Socialist capable of guiding the people toward revolution—Benito Mussolini.” Soon after Lenin said this, “Il Duce” did lead a revolution—but it was a Fascist one; a revolution that was not at all Communist or Marxist. So why did Mussolini become a Fascist? Did he really betray socialism as his critics accused? Or was Fascism part of the natural evolution of this dyed-in-the-wool socialist? What was so special about Mussolini that he could stir in the hearts of the masses a desire for total revolution? In *Revolutionary Fascism*, renowned historian Erik Norling, author of *Blood in the Snow: The Russo-Finnish War* (Shelf Books, 2001) and many other books, acquaints us not only with the revolutionary and socialist roots of primeval Fascism, but also describes in detail the Italian Social Republic period, at the end of the war, when these values reemerged in their utmost purity. Never before has such a book emerged on Mussolini, Revolutionary Fascism and the Italian Social Republic. Softcover, 140 pages, just \$15 plus \$3.99 S&H!



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UNCENSORED!

ENDNOTES:

1 Glen Jeansonne, *Women of the Far Right*, University of Chicago Press, 1996.

2 Jeansonne is a self-described liberal Jew and supporter of Roosevelt's New Deal. He wrote, "As a Jew, a supporter of the New Deal and Democratic presidential candidates, the husband of a feminist theologian and the father of two daughters, I have no sympathy at all for the far right. I have devoted much of my academic career to exposing bigots and anti-Semites."

3 Coughlin was a Catholic priest and popular radio broadcaster during the '30s who became increasingly anti-"Semitic" and anti-Roosevelt. He became a hero of the anti-war movement.

4 The Alien Registration Act of 1940 is a federal statute that set criminal penalties for advocating the overthrow of the U.S. government and required all non-citizen adult residents to register with the government. The act was proposed by Rep. Howard W. Smith of Virginia and signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was used against political organizations and figures. Prosecutions continued until a series of Supreme Court decisions in 1957 reversed numerous convictions under the Smith Act as unconstitutional.

5 Thompson's first husband was a Hungarian Jew; she was a strong friend of Jews and intensely anti-Hitler.

6 In late summer of 1944, Dumbarton Oaks, a Harvard University research library, hosted the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, an international meeting that laid the groundwork for the creation of the UN.

CAROLYN YEAGER is a prolific Texas-based Revisionist writer and researcher and the host of two radio programs: *The Heretics' Hour*, which can be heard every Monday night from 9-10 p.m. Eastern Time on the Voice of Reason Broadcasting Network; and *The Revisionist Report*, which airs every Mon.-Fri. from 10-11 a.m. Eastern Time on Republic Broadcasting Network (www.republicbroadcasting.org). TBR published her booklet *Auschwitz: The Underground Guided Tour: What the Tour Guides Don't Tell You About Auschwitz-Birkenau* (softcover, 48 pages, #535, \$10 plus \$3 S&H). In this book, the author takes you on a photographic "underground guided tour" of Auschwitz-Birkenau and shows you what the official tour guides neglect to reveal. Yeager demonstrates Auschwitz to have been a simple prison-work camp for political prisoners. Along with WWII veteran and military historian Wilhelm Mann, Yeager was also responsible for the ongoing series "The Other Hitler," a translation of the book by Hermann Giesler, published in TBR in installments over the course of several years. For more writings from Yeager, visit her website at www.carolynyeager.com.

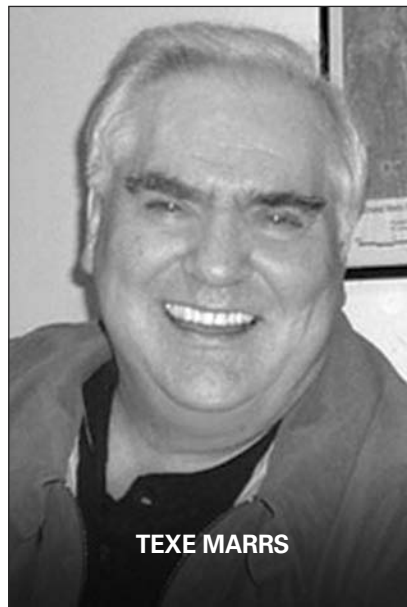
The Holocaust—Fact vs. Fable: A Long Journey to the Truth

LIKE EVERYONE ELSE, THE AUTHOR GREW UP BELIEVING all the horror stories about the mass murder of Jews in World War II. Like us, he heard little about others who were arrested by the Nazis and transported to the concentration camps. But were the always-talked-about 6 million nothing more than a mythical fairy tale? The author explains what roused his suspicion about this profitable legend. This article is excerpted from a chapter in Texe Marrs's hot-selling book *Conspiracy of the Six-Pointed Star*, a massive book detailing crimes associated with those who worship the six-pointed Star of David.

BY TEXE MARRS

As a young boy growing up in the 1950s, I was an avid reader. And unlike most boys my age who, if they read at all, were into books about cowboys and Indians, sport heroes and so forth, my interest was piqued by politics and history. I always amazed my teachers with my ability to discuss the merits of Eisenhower vs. Stevenson, the nuclear bombs dropped on Hiroshima, Stalin and the Communist threat or the takeover of China by Mao Tse-tung and his peasant revolutionaries. I was also conversant about the Truman vs. McArthur controversy and the Rosenbergs' spy trial. But the topics I found most interesting of all concerned Hitler, the National Socialists and the holocaust.

In those days, especially after the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials, grim, terrible, shocking accounts of the holocaust tragedy were commonplace. I read each and every one I could get my hands on. We didn't have the Internet back then, but we did have newspapers and magazines like *Life*, *Look*, *The Saturday Evening Post*, *Colliers* and the three news publications I liked so much—*Time*,



TEXE MARRS

Newsweek and *U.S. News & World Report*. Most carried stories about the holocaust, with alleged eyewitness accounts by hapless victims. It seemed that only Jews were victims and that the Aryan race theory of the Nazis was to blame. Naturally each published article led the reader to understand the plight of the Jews and why the rebirth of the nation of Israel had been an absolute necessity.

A recurring theme in the media then was that Jews historically have been victimized and discriminated against. And while the evil Germans were particularly barbaric, mean and cruel toward Jews, no people and no nation on Earth could be trusted to treat Jews with common dignity and respect as human beings. All gentiles were said to be guilty of hatred and bigotry toward the Jews. To atone for these universal horrors and discrimination, it would be necessary, the reader was instructed, for everyone, without exception, to have pity and sympathy for the Jews, to hate all Germans and to make amends to the downtrodden Jews. Reparations and a homeland would be the minimum to be rendered them.

Strangely, never did I hear about the others who were sorrowfully arrested by the Nazis and transported to the



From left to right, attorney Sylvia Stolz, Ernst Zündel and attorney Juergen Rieger during the Zündel trial.

concentration camps—the Poles, Czechs, Russians, Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Estonians and yes, not a few Germans. It was as if only Jews suffered and only Jews deserved our sympathy and, of course, remuneration.

And why not? I mean, those gripping tales, those mind-wrenching accounts of lampshades made of tattooed human skin, the gas chambers, the Diesel trucks used to kill Jews through asphyxiation, the ovens, the SS and Gestapo, Himmler, Heydrich, Dr. Mengele, “Ivan the Terrible.” Whew. As a lad, I was drenched in tears and filled with compassion. My curiosity strained over just how the Germans could possibly have been so very, very barbaric and inhumane. Was it because the Germans were always taught to obey? Could it have happened simply because Hitler and his henchmen were insane haters? Why? So many questions!

In that time frame, the years before the JFK assassination, most Americans, like me, were downright gullible in trusting the politicians. They would not lie to us, we figured,

and the media, too, were trustworthy. When Walter Cronkite ended his CBS News stint each day with, “And that’s the way it is,” we believed him. He could have been Big Brother’s No. 1 propaganda minister, but we wouldn’t’ve known that. He told the truth, without fail, or so we thought. God bless America, and CBA, ABC and NBC, too.

I’ll never forget the day I received in the mail a few booklets and materials by researchers who I later came to know as historical Revisionists. I do recall that Willis Carto, now the publisher of TBR and AMERICAN FREE PRESS, was one of the researchers.

I was about 40 years old by the time I first discovered that, as famed industrialist Henry Ford once remarked, “History is bunk.” Yes, was Ford ever on target. Fortunately, by that time, I had been privileged to have traveled across the globe, courtesy of my 20-plus year career in the U.S. Air Force. My military experience taught me that things weren’t quite as the media and our politicians were prone to tell us.

From my writing of books published by major New York publishing houses I had discovered that Jews owned each and every one (except for the numerous publishing firms that were CIA fronts). And thanks to my college degrees in political science and education, it did not fail to come to my attention that Washington, D.C. was a hotbed of liars—not to mention Jewish intrigue. About that time it came to my increasingly surprised brain that the field of religion, too, was intensely twisted, and that the biggest names and celebrities in Christendom were—how can I kindly put it? Uh, tainted. Sadly, the facts bore out that con-men and deceivers populated the largest denominations and churches, and I need not waste my time enumerating the incredibly corrupt behavior of the televangelists.

Having become by 1987 an internationally known Christian author, I had occasion to traverse the United States and to personally meet many of these celebrated and influential men and women in the field of religion. Some were sincere and good people, led by God. Many, however, were not. Their lack of integrity was appalling; yet I well understood that Jesus himself had warned us of the tragic lack of faith and the cesspool of immorality we would face in the last days, just prior to his return.

All this being said, I can report that nowhere have I come across so many consummate liars as I have encountered among those who have given the world the mythical fairytales of the holocaust.

With truth always as my guiding beacon and integrity my desired companion, I have now extensively investigated these holocaust myths, and frankly, I am sorely distressed that such fabrications have been launched so widely. Fabrications are laid upon fabrications, until the whole mess is like an overtaxed, unsupportable, weakened bridge over a dangerous, deep abyss ready to crack and cave in.

PRISONS FILL UP WITH HOLOCAUST RESEARCHERS

Every day, it seems, more holocaust survivors come forth to regale audiences with fairytales. Some really are whoppers. One-upmanship is the name of the game. Accounts of gas chambers, medical experimentation and human flesh (always that of the Jews) made into soap are old hat now. But leave it to the holocaust fibbers to continually give us something wilder to sink our senses in.

In France, in Austria, and especially in Germany (and

some other countries), the prisons are filling up with truthful men and women who had the audacity to question the legendary myths of the holocaust. I'm speaking here of genuine scholars, scientists and historians. Having fully investigated the claims of gas chambers, soap made from human fat, lampshades made of human skin and other jabberwocky tales, these capable researchers report that it never happened—scientifically not feasible. In sum, these accounts and many more like them are lies—damnable lies, if we consider how many lives of good and honest men have been scarred and their reputation tarnished just for doubting the patently ridiculous. Not Jew haters, not neo-nazis, not racist dogs—just good people who love truth and justice and for their efforts in discovering truth are now suffering in prison cells. Locked up by miserable government judges and bureaucrats influenced by the corrupt Jewish elite simply for reporting the truth.

In the United States, thankfully, we have the First

Amendment to our lovely Constitution, recognizing our natural right to freedom of speech and press. In these other countries, they pretend to have similar rights, but obviously that is yet another lie. And even in America, the Jews constantly are lobbying to get Congress and the state legislators to pass laws banning free speech, called hate crime laws, which I believe is an accurate name for them, because the

Jews and their enablers are haters. They hate the truth and they hate free speech.

To prove my point, the laws and courts of Germany and many other nations flatly state that in the trials of men and women accused of “defaming dead Jews” or “denying the holocaust,” truth is not a defense. Say what? In Western cultures, isn't truth always a defense against unjust accusations? Why, truth is the perfect, unassailable defense. Isn't every witness in the court charged with the responsibility of telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Er, why, no. Not when the defendant is about to tell the truth in open court about all those crazy, bunko fairytales and myths about the holocaust spread across the globe in millions of media avenues by liars and deceivers out to gain profit and advantage from their libels and slanders. That kind of antiseptic and cleansing truth simply cannot and will not be allowed. Never, never, if the Jews continue to be permitted to punish the truth tellers.

*In the years before the
assassination of John F.
Kennedy, most Americans,
like me, were downright
gullible in trusting
the politicians.*

Take, for example, the trial of a good friend of mine, Ernst Zündel. (I like to call him Ernie; hope he doesn't mind.) Ernie was living with his sweet, precious and intelligent American wife, Ingrid, in their beautiful home in the green hills of Tennessee when a SWAT team made up of armed-to-the-teeth agents of the federal Justice Department surrounded his home and hauled him away. A Canadian citizen, Ernie had a green card and, as any good resident of America would do, had filled out all the necessary paperwork down at the Immigration and Customs Enforcement office to enable him to continue residing in America.

But Ernie was not your ordinary legal immigrant with a green card. The Jews had long targeted this truth teller for special handling and persecution. Back in Washington, D.C., a high-level mucky muck of the Justice Department—a Jew, as it turns out—found some technicality or other and ordered Ernst Zündel to be immediately deported. Imagine—35 million illegal aliens within our borders and the feds spent hundreds of thousands (probably millions) of bucks to nab honest, harmless Ernie.

I know he's honest and harmless. He's never committed a crime; he's a committed Christian, and he's even a pacifist, doesn't believe in killing either humans or animals. Ernst is a real man and a lover of truth to boot.

Still, according to the Jewish supremacists, Ernie does have one black mark on his record. He has publicly stated his opinion that the official holocaust count of 6 million Jews perishing in Nazi camps appears to be an inflated number. Zündel also doubted that gas chambers were used as killing tools. The latter conviction he held after an Indiana University engineer and researcher, Fred Leuchter, published a documented technical study demonstrating the scientific invalidity of the gas chamber hypothesis.

Since Leuchter's report, many other scholarly investigations have concluded the same. Moreover, the curator (director) of today's Auschwitz Camp Museum actually admitted in a televised interview that the gas chambers were concocted after World War II by Soviet Communists.

Bad boy, Ernie. He shouldn't've expressed his opinions, even if they were based on objective facts and truth. So he was fingered by the hateful Jews, yanked from his placid life and lovely Ingrid, shipped in a secret government jet to Canada, kept locked up in a teeny tiny cell for two years, then, finally, shipped to distant Germany for trial as a holo-

caust denier. Note, please, that he was not indicted for any crime at all in America nor Canada. The North American authorities were not able to swing that, but Germany? Oh, sure, that is a conquered people and defeated nation. There the courts and politicians follow orders. And it is the Jews who dish out those orders.

After more months of sitting in a jail cell awaiting trial, Ernst Zündel got his day in court. His German attorney, Ms. Sylvia Stolz, as God would have it, is an honest, dedicated fighter for justice. She stoutly demanded that Ernie be allowed to present evidence that would establish that he had told the truth about the holocaust, but the kosher judge ruled, "No." Truth could not be entered in the proceeding as evidence. Truth, he explained, was not a defense.

Shades of a Stalin show trial. "Bring in the guilty culprit, and let's give him a fair trial before we shoot him."

Only Kafka, Orwell or Heller (of *Catch 22* fame) could have proposed a more Jonathan Swiftian judicial setup than

the one that faced my friend Ernst Zündel. One is reminded of the scene in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* wherein the queen of hearts angrily informs the bewildered young Alice of the judicial procedure that would apply: "No, no," said the queen. "Sentence first, verdict afterward." "Stuff and nonsense," said Alice loudly. "The idea of having the sentence first!" "Hold your tongue," said the queen, turning purple. "Off with her head!" the queen shouted.

So, unable to mount even the most minimal defense, the courageous and truthful historical Revisionist, Ernst Zündel was sentenced to five years in a German prison. As if that weren't enough, the kangaroo court and its honorable judge went on to charge Zündel's brave attorney, Sylvia Stolz, with the same crime of holocaust denial. After all, any lawyer who tries to vigorously defend a vicious holocaust denier must herself be guilty of the same crime, or else she couldn't deftly and authoritatively maintain her client's innocence.

That, friends, is just good old Talmudic logic.

Compounding her crime of being too capable an attorney, Ms. Stolz was so bold and audacious as to actually attempt to insert the dangerous—and possibly incendiary—element of truth into the proceedings. Now, that was too much. Surely a person like Ms. Stolz, being so clearly guilty of committing such a terrible offense as introducing truth as evidence, could not be permitted to escape harsh

So, unable to mount even the most minimal defense, the courageous and truthful historical Revisionist Ernst Zündel was sentenced to five years in a German prison.

punishment by the court.

And so the angry and vengeful German judge, Ulrich Meinerzhagen (shown right), did his duty to Big Brother and pleased the Jews who today rule the Federal Republic of Germany. He sentenced Sylvia Stolz, defense attorney for the convicted felon, Ernst Zündel, to three and a half years in federal prison, and disbarred her for five years. Josef Stalin would have been proud.



Sylvia Stolz and Ernst Zündel have been joined behind bars by dozens of other free speech criminals. And surely the world is a better place for it. Why do I say this? Well, think about it: Can you envision a precariously dangerous world populated by men and women who go around spreading the truth and refusing to compromise with liars? Who would want to reside in such a world? Who could trust their neighbors not to tell the truth?

The establishmentarians who prop up and continue to maintain the many myths and lies woven into the holocaust narrative are distressed and even frantic about the growth of the historical Revisionist truth movement. Their many

myths and lies have by now become required tenets of their Talmudic religion.

The holocaust is today fervently embraced by Jews and judaizers everywhere and has become protected religious dogma. The Jews are well aware that when the truth about the holocaust becomes widespread, the entire architectural edifice of Jewish victimhood and moral superiority will topple and crumble. But their frenzied and unreasonable efforts to curb holocaust truth and punish truth tellers are increasingly proving futile. Truth is inexorable. It is daily advancing, piercing and conquering the Jews' carefully constructed web of lies. ♦

TEXE MARRS has written more than two score books, which have sold millions of copies. Marrs has taught international affairs, political science and psychology for universities. President of Power of Prophecy Ministries (www.texemarrs.com) and RiverCrest Publishing in Austin, Marrs is a frequent guest on radio and TV talk shows. His latest books are *Conspiracy of the Six-Pointed Star* (see below) and *Codex Magica: Secret Signs, Mysterious Symbols and Hidden Codes of the Illuminati*. Marrs has produced over 30 bestselling videos. His monthly newsletter is distributed to tens of thousands. His radio program, *Power of Prophecy*, is beamed by shortwave radio and Internet to nations around the globe. You can email Texe at prophecy@texemarrs.com, or phone toll free at 1-800-234-9673. Write to: Power of Prophecy 1708 Patterson Road, Austin, TX 78733.

CONSPIRACY OF THE SIX-POINTED STAR

EYE-OPENING REVELATIONS AND FORBIDDEN KNOWLEDGE...

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A Critical Examination of the Nazi 'Gas Vans'

WHEN IT COMES TO THE MUCH-TOUTED HOLOCAUST, terms like "gas chambers" or "gas ovens" (whatever in the world that is supposed to mean) dominate the public's mind. "Gas vans" are usually absent from the discourse. What percentage of the general populace has ever heard that the Nazis are said to have deployed mobile gas chambers as well, which historians usually call gas vans or gas trucks?

This lack of knowledge is excusable, because in historiography the gas vans have played a minor role. To date, no monograph has appeared on the topic written by a mainstream historian, and the papers published about the topic are dismally superficial and show a total lack of any critical attitude. Witness testimony is not scrutinized, documents are not subject to source criticism, and physical, tangible evidence is never considered. Santiago Alvarez has remedied the situation with his new tome *The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation* (coming in late 2011 from TBR) which asks all the questions the orthodoxy fears like a devil fears holy water: Are the witness statements reliable? What are the documents? Are they genuine? Where are the murder weapons—the gas vans? How did they operate? Or could they have operated as claimed? Where are the victims' remains? Or were they indeed murdered as claimed? Is there even a *corpus delicti*? This article about the upcoming book, written by a well-known, persecuted European Revisionist, has been bylined "Anonymous" to protect the author from legal action in the country in which resides. There, disagreement with the official holocaust tale is punishable with jail time.

BY ANONYMOUS

When there is sufficient reason to suspect that an individual murder has been committed, finding the murder weapon and at least traces of the victim are key issues during the

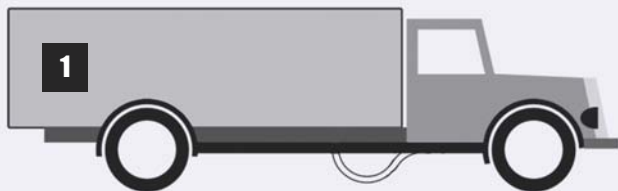
investigation of what has happened. That standard should not be any different if we are dealing with a mass murder. That is, for instance, the standard held up by the Germans when they claimed to have discovered mass graves of Polish officers murdered in 1940 by the Soviets near the Polish town of Katyn. The Germans assembled an international team of forensic experts and had it examine the victims in those graves.

Something similar is said to have happened regarding the victims of the "gas vans" as well, which are said to have been used behind the German-Russian front. When the Soviets had reconquered some of the territories in which those murders are claimed to have happened, they swiftly assembled their own forensic teams, with no international observers. The results of these Soviet so-called forensic experts working in complete obscurity were presented during the infamous Stalinist show trials held in 1943 in the cities of Krasnodar and Charkov.

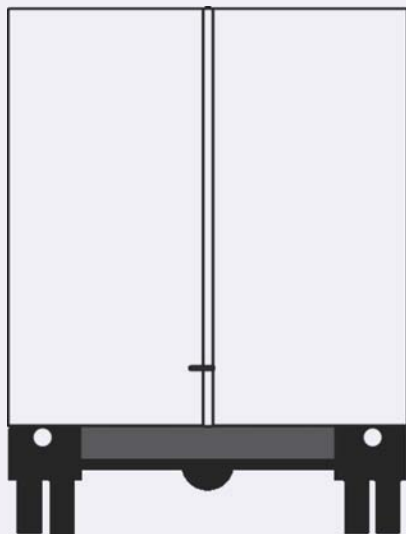
As Alvarez shows, even mainstream authors opine that the findings of these show trials are hardly worth the paper they are written on. Alvarez takes the scalpel of his sharp Revisionist mind and dissects this forensic report to the point where not a shred of credibility is left. For one thing he shows that the Soviets claim to have proven something that was impossible to prove with the analytical methods in existence in 1943. He also demonstrates that the experts made such ludicrous technical claims about the alleged gas vans that they cannot have argued based on technical or scientific knowledge but rather on the basis of predetermined political demands by those who ordered them to prepare this forensic report.

So, if there are no demonstrable traces of victims killed in "gas vans," are there at least remnants of the murder weapons? Well, as Alvarez shows in his tome, we are out of luck in this regard as well, as no trace of the elusive "gas

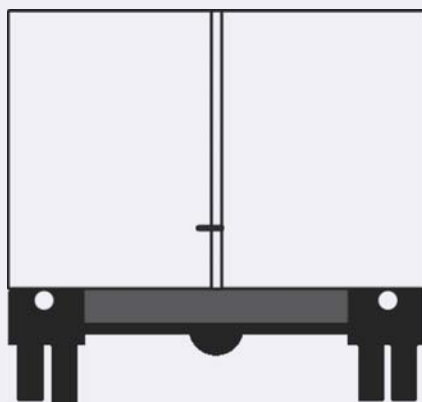
Truck Schematics



2



3



1. Schematic drawing of trucks ordered by German units for an unknown purpose 2.30 m wide, 1.70 m high; conspicuously wider than high.

2. Schematic drawing of rear view of a typical furniture cargo box (2.30 m wide, 2.70 m high): conspicuously higher than wide.

3: Shape of a hypothetical “gas van” with the dimensions as given in the genuine documents.

vans” has ever been found. True, there have been claims that a certain vehicle found near the former German concentration camp in Chelmno was a “gas van.” Several photos of this truck were made by the Poles after the war and have appeared over the years in a number of mainstream books and exhibitions as evidence of the claims of German wartime murder vans.

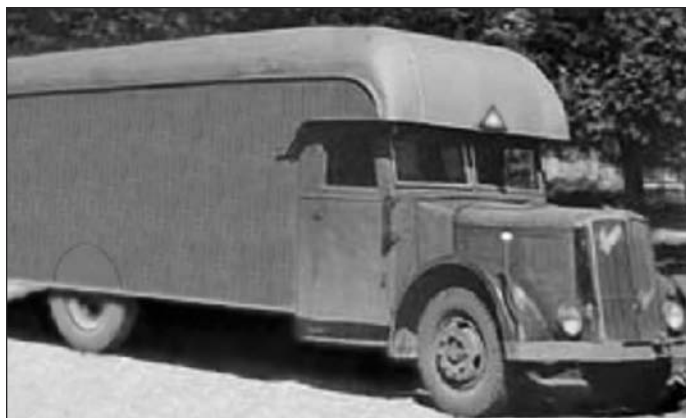
Fifty years after the war, in 1995, the mystery about those photos was lifted by a Polish Jewish scholar who located the originals in Poland together with a description by the Polish investigative commission that had found the truck at war’s end. Yet even the prosecutors preparing a Stalinist show trial against several former German guards of the Chelmno camp had to conclude in 1945 that this vehicle had merely been an innocuous moving truck.

WITNESSES

The problem was that during the investigation leading to the Polish Chelmno trial, several witnesses for the prosecution testified that exactly this moving truck was the infamous “gas van” they had seen in and around Chelmno. The most gripping of those witness statements is that of a 15-year-old boy who told tales about people accidentally catching fire and burning to death, corpses in a huge fire coming back to life and cursing and swearing at those who put them there, and how this boy survived a shot in the neck, after which he was still fit enough to break several lights so he could run away unseen from his German pursuers.

The tale of gas vans looking like moving vehicles took on a life of its own after this show trial. Again and again, this feature has been repeated by witnesses in over 30 trials conducted mainly in East and West Germany. Alvarez analyzes them all critically and highlights the at times absurd claims made by witnesses as well as the defendants about these vehicles.

One of my favorites among those statements is the story by Albert Widmann, who is said to have come up with the idea of creating the gas vans. When charged with a secret mission to kill the patients of an insane asylum in Russia, he claims to have picked up 800 pounds of dynamite at some factory in Germany, have driven to Russia with it, and have tried to blow up a few handfuls of insane persons with several hundred pounds of dynamite—several hundred at once for a few people. Yet still, this explosive overkill didn’t kill them, so they used another round of several hundred pounds—only to find limbs and guts all over the place, even hanging from the branches of the surround-



Above, photograph taken by a Polish investigative commission shows a derelict moving truck, deceptively labeled by Gerald Fleming as a “gas van used to liquidate Jews at the Kulmhof (Chelmno) extermination camp and near Konitz” (1984, plate 7, after p. 92). In late 2010 the Internet encyclopedia Wikipedia had this photo posted on seven entries with the false caption “Gas van in Chelmno extermination camp.” The photo is controversial as no positively identified gas vans show up in the photographic record of “Nazi war crimes.” Left, typical German moving truck of the period with space over the driver cabin also used as cargo space.

ing trees. “What a mess!” so they concluded, and tried it with engine exhaust instead for the next batch. Considering that the Germans were at the technical forefront of mankind at that time, who would believe that they were so dumb and had tried huge amounts of explosives for mass murder in the first place?

Or take the witnesses Dr. Leiding and Dr. Hoffmann, two Ph.D. chemists who confirmed that they had per-

formed exhaust gas analyses of the “gas vans” during the war in order to make sure they would function as planned. What they could not confirm anymore were the results of those analyses. Well, the problem with this story is that they performed their analysis on standing vehicles equipped with Diesel engines running idly. But as Fritz Berg has shown in his various papers [See the most recent and up-to-date analysis in *Dissecting the Holocaust*; see page B-4

in the back to get a copy of this great book.—Ed.], such engines do produce so little poisonous carbon monoxide that it is impossible to kill anyone with them.

After analyzing hundreds of witness statements about these “gas vans,” Alvarez presents a comprehensive and impressive summary of the features of these alleged murder vehicles. It is no exaggeration to say that just about any claim about the make, model, shape, color, appearance, size, capacity, operational mode, poison gas used, execution time etc. can be found. You name it, Alvarez gives you a source. No absurdity is too crazy not to be supported by some witness. Among them is the one which Alvarez calls his favorite. It was attested to by a certain George Goiny-Grabowski regarding gas vans that he alleged were deployed in Auschwitz (a claim contested even by orthodox historians): “The gas vans had an image showing a human head which kept its nose closed with one hand.”

Following this description, Alvarez has created a drawing showing how that image might have looked and fittingly comments on this as follows: “Or in other words the vans allegedly had a warning sign warning everyone: ‘Danger! Stinker on the road!’”

In his landmark book *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, Prof. Arthur Butz has described what happens in courtrooms when the courts consider central claims of the indictment as immutably true (or “self-evident”). Witnesses for the prosecution have free rein to tell whatever they like—see above—and witnesses for the defense as well as the defendants themselves, being unable to challenge the story as such, have to admit its basic accuracy and merely try to prove—at times with amazing mental acrobatics—that they were not involved, had no responsibility, or did all they could to minimize the damage.

The same line of defense can be found *ad nauseam* in the 30+ trials analyzed by Alvarez. He could even trace the “streamlining” of the defendant’s memories toward the expected “official truth.” Since most defendants were interrogated and had to testify numerous times, it cannot surprise to see that, during early trials and interrogations, those defendants claimed to have no knowledge at all about “gas vans.” Yet the more frequently they were interrogated or were on trial (either as defendants or as witnesses against former colleagues), these witnesses realized or “remembered” more and more what they were expected to remember. This clearly reveals the charade of these postwar trials

being produced in West Germany in conveyor belt fashion between the 1950s and 1970s.

DOCUMENTS

All that remain to be discussed are wartime documents. There are a few, and Alvarez has covered them all. He summarizes the results of older Revisionist works in this regard (e.g. Ingrid Weckert’s paper in the book *Dissecting the Holocaust*), but goes well beyond that both in scope and reach. These documents can be divided into three groups: obvious forgeries, obviously genuine documents, and several others about whose authenticity Alvarez is not certain.

The obviously genuine documents are the ones of particular interest, because they describe certain trucks ordered by German wartime units for an unknown purpose (see Ill. 2 to 5). They are the mainstay of the orthodoxy’s claim that “gas vans” really existed. Weckert has already

posited that the features of these vehicles preclude their usage for homicide, and Alvarez, with the additional material he has gathered, has made the case a certainty. What is more, these documents allow him to show how these vehicles actually looked. And, lo and behold, they did not look like moving trucks at all. Hence Alvarez concludes that the “moving truck” appearance claimed by so many witnesses is just

another case of a “convergence of evidence” for an untruthful claim caused by the “cross-fertilization of the vast majority of testimonies,” which report rumor at best.

This juxtaposition reveals: The actual trucks ordered did not resemble moving trucks at all.

That leaves us with those other documents that the holocaust orthodoxy claims to prove that the vehicles described in the genuine documents were homicidal “gas vans,” indeed. Alvarez makes many strong points based on their faulty form and nonsensical content that they must be post-war forgeries. But even if one ignores his arguments, fact is that the undoubtedly genuine documents prove beyond doubt that those vehicles cannot have served for homicide. Hence both groups of documents cannot be genuine. It’s either or. ♦

This article was written by a well-known European Revisionist living in one of the dozen or so nations in Europe where publication of material on the true facts of the holocaust is a crime punishable by fine and prison time. Thus the need to keep his identity anonymous at this time.

But even if one ignores his arguments, fact is that the undoubtedly genuine documents prove beyond doubt that those vehicles cannot have served for homicide.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

ALEXANDER THE RED—AND YELLOW

Gen. Alexander Schimmelfennig served in the Union Army during Lincoln's War Against the South and enjoyed a generally good reputation as a brave officer up until the Battle of Gettysburg. The battle began on July 1, 1863, but by late afternoon, the Confederate forced the Yankees to flee the field in a disorganized retreat into the town. Leading his men through the narrow, winding streets, Schimmelfennig got cut off and found himself trapped behind enemy lines. He decided to hide out for a while until the battle was over and he could rejoin his troops. Where he hid is still debated today, but the truth seems to be that he hid out in the backyard of the Garlach house on Washington Street, between a wood pile and two slop barrels from which pigs were fed. Schimmelfennig was one of 13 known Communist revolutionaries who served as Yankee generals.



SCHIMMELFENNIG

MEET YOUR RELATIVES?

Fossil finds keep showing us more and more human and prehuman species. Perhaps the most stunning recent discovery has been dubbed *Ardipithecus ramidus*, who climbed trees, apparently, but also walked upright, some 4.4 million years ago—more than 500,000 years earlier than the traditionally accepted origin of bipedalism. She displays a remarkable mosaic of human and prehuman features. Another species or subspecies new to science is Denisovan Man, *Homo sapiens Denisova*, and it has already

been determined that some Melanesians from Papua and Bougainville Island share some Denisovan DNA.

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100 MILLION CHINAMEN . . .

More and more Chinese people are renouncing the Communist Party. According to *Epoch Times*, as of Aug. 9, around 100 million had formally repudiated the bloody-handed regime; by the time you read this, it will be well over 100,200,000. The movement to oust the Communists goes by the name of the Tuidang movement. How much longer can the Chinese Red rulers hang on to power?

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ANCIENT CRYSTALS

The oldest known bits of Earth's surface are 4.4 billion-year-old zircon crystals from the Jack Hills of western Australia. And here's another crystal fact you probably didn't know: Tiny silicate crystals, which need high temperatures to form, have been found inside icy comets from the Solar System's frigid outer reaches. How they got there no one knows. One theory is that they have been there since the beginning of the Solar System, now estimated at 4.567 billion years ago.

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DEFAULTING ON THE DEBT

We are frequently told: "The U.S. government has never defaulted on its debts." This is a banker lie. There have been several instances (1790, 1933 and 1979) wherein the central government restructured

the national debt or did not make interest payments. Alexander Hamilton's plan to restructure the new government's debt steeply discounted repayments on the prior government's obligations—a default. In the Depression years FDR defaulted and robbed Americans by going off the gold standard, while in 1964 the U.S. Mint stopped making 90-percent silver coins, another default and robbery of the people. The year 1979 saw a brief technical default on some Treasury payments, which resulted in T-bill rates spiking by around 60 basis points for several months—a glitch that would translate into about \$50 billion a year in increased debt service costs. So default has happened in the past. The separate and sovereign states have also defaulted repeatedly. Of course, what no one talks about is that it is diabolical to borrow concocted "money" from bankers in the first place, when Uncle Sam can easily renege on the bankers—repudiate the debt—and print whatever cash he really needs. He could also save a bundle by ending his wars for Israel, instituting tariffs on foreign goods and by closing down his military bases in 135 countries around the world.

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MORE TITANIC THAN TITANIC?

For some reason everyone thinks about the *RMS Titanic* as if it were the worst shipwreck ever, but the truth is there have been a few catastrophes that cost more lives than the approximately 1,513 lost in that 1912 sinking. Maybe it's the name of the ship that does it? Here's a brief list of shipwrecks more titanic than the *Titanic*: by location or ship name, date and number of dead: Worst of all, though few have heard of it, was *Dona Paz*, 1987, with 4,375 deaths; Halifax explosion, 1917, killing 1,950; *Joola*, 2002, 1,863; *Sultana*, 1865, 1,800. Also worth mentioning: *Empress of Ireland*, 1914, 1,012; *Estonia*, 1994, 852; *Eastland*, 1915, 845; *Birkenhead*, 1852, 460; and *Mary Rose*, 1545, 400.

EXCITING NEW FINDINGS ON DINOSAURS

What color were dinosaurs? Were they warm or cold blooded? What kind of noises did they make? For a long time, these sorts of questions have been totally unanswerable for scientists. But for the first time, actual pigments have now been found in fossil dinosaurs. Not all dinosaurs were giants, and the turkey-sized carnivore *Sinosauropteryx* from China is the first fossil dinosaur to have its color scientifically established. The discovery of melanosomes (pigment particles) in prehistoric feathers opens a window to the formerly quite unknown world of color in fossil creatures. Melanosomes of two types (one associated with black and gray feathers, and another one, found in reddish-brown to yellow feathers) were found during the study of *Sinosauropteryx*.

Pictured, an artist's informed recreation of the *Sinosauropteryx*.



Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters

Prophet of German Reunification

INTRODUCTION: Vernon Walters, depending on one's point of view, was the Quiet American, the Ugly American or the Manipulative American. He was, perhaps, above all, however, the Secret American, a man who held some of the highest posts in America's public diplomacy—but whose true importance was as fixer, facilitator, aide and confidential envoy for half a dozen presidents, over a span of more than three decades. When in 1989 President George H.W. Bush (George I) appointed Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, at the age of 73, ambassador to West Germany, few, except the general himself, imagined that he was about to embark on the most exciting three years of his distinguished 50-year career in government service. Walters suspected (correctly, as it turned out) that the Soviet Union, after withdrawing from Afghanistan, was all but exhausted and that its East European empire, including East Germany, could break loose. But after arriving at his post in Bonn, the general discovered a strange lack of enthusiasm on the part of some British and American diplomats, German socialists and the U.S. media to German unification. He describes his experiences in his book *Reunification Was Foreseeable: Behind the Scenes of a Crucial Year*.¹

BY DANIEL W. MICHAELS

Soldier-diplomat Vernon Walters was a remarkable man. Young Vernon had little formal education, leaving school at age 16. Like most boys of his age at that point in history, he took an interest in the events of World War I and observing that while the Allies ultimately won the war, they had to recruit soldiers from a

myriad of nations against whom the Germans fought pugnaciously and stubbornly, often outnumbered. When the boy observed that neither the German soldiers nor the Kaiser received any credit from the victors for their gallant struggle against great odds, Walters wrote directly to the Kaiser, who was then living in Holland, and asked if he could recommend any books that would present the German side of the war in a fair manner. Thereupon the Kaiser sent Walters two books he himself had authored and inscribed.

Walters kept these books in his possession until his death. The boy's fascination with Germany was further whetted when he read Churchill's comment after World War I to the effect that "there is nothing comparable, in the history of mankind, to the eruption of the German volcano."

Walters enlisted in the Army months before Pearl Harbor. Soon commissioned, he served in Africa and Italy during the war. With a gift for languages, he became fluent in five foreign tongues (French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and German) and familiar with several others (notably Dutch and Russian) over time in his various postings. His language skills, together with his innate qualities of honesty, integrity and trustworthiness, were soon recognized in the higher military echelons, where he was put to good use as an official interpreter, presidential confidant, diplomat and intelligence operative.

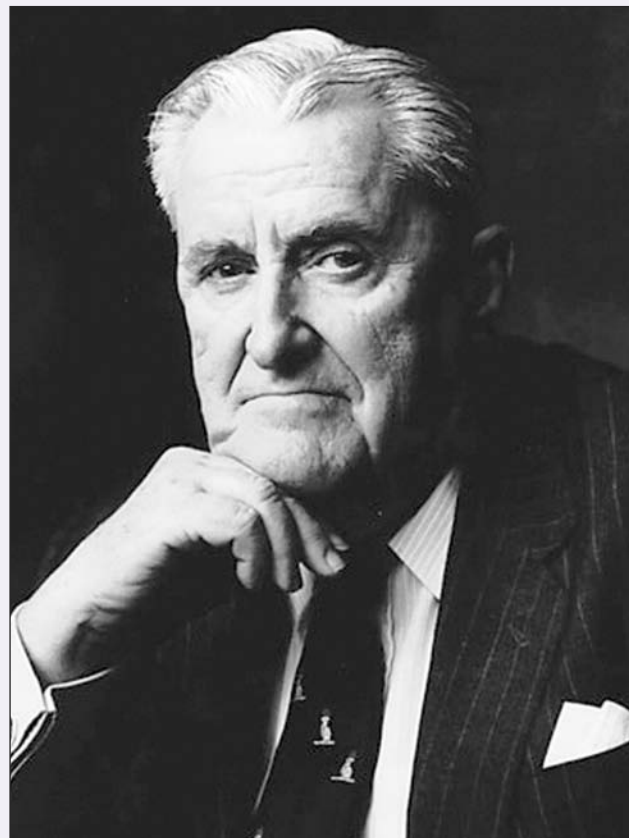
Testimony to the reliance and confidence placed on the talented lieutenant general by six presidents may be seen in the posts in which he served:

- Aide to President Harry Truman in Latin American matters; he also accompanied the president when he met with Gen. Douglas MacArthur;

- Served President Dwight Eisenhower at Supreme NATO Headquarters in Paris, including work on the Marshall Plan;
- Was in Tehran in 1953 when the democratic Mossadegh regime was toppled by the CIA and the shah installed;
- With then-Vice President Richard Nixon as interpreter when the president's car was attacked in Caracas and the windows smashed, after which Nixon told him: "Spit that glass out. You are going to have a lot more talking to do in Spanish for me";
- In Brazil on official duties when a group of generals there staged a coup in 1964;
- Served as translator and interpreter for President Nixon in France, where on one occasion Charles de Gaulle commented to Nixon, "Nixon, you gave a magnificent speech, but your interpreter was eloquent.";
- Arranged secret meetings with North Vietnamese officials for Henry Kissinger to negotiate an end to the Vietnam War:
- Served as roving ambassador to Cuba, Syria and Morocco;
- Appointed by Nixon in 1972 to be deputy director of the CIA, where he worked closely with four successive directors, Helms, Schlesinger, Colby and Bush;
- Ambassador-at-large in the Reagan administration, visiting over 100 countries;
- Ambassador to the UN from 1985 to 1988; and finally,
- Appointed by Bush in 1989 to be ambassador to the Federal Republic of West Germany.

During World War II a youthful Walters first encountered German forces in combat in North Africa at the Battle of the Kasserine Pass. Although Walters did not see combat in Germany proper during the war, he served in Italy, having entered Rome with American forces. He had his first occasion to view Germany, as it lay in ruins shortly after the war, in the company of Averill Harriman, who, with other economic experts, was surveying the stricken land with an eye toward reconstruction under the Marshall Plan. Walters wondered aloud whether anything could ever again rise up from the rubble.

When the two Americans happened to enter a bombed-out cellar in Berlin that was serving as a home for a few *Trümmerfrauen* ("rubble women"),² Harriman commented, "Whoever in this wasteland of rubble can find and bring home some early spring flowers and set them up in a vase on a table will also be able to rebuild his country." Walters never forgot the incident. Appointed by Bush, he was to re-



Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters (1917-2002) was a gifted man whose multifaceted life included several interrelated careers. He was a respected intelligence expert, a savvy U.S. ambassador, a globetrotting presidential envoy and accomplished author. Walters was also a multilingual translator, which played an important role in his rise to fame. Joining the Army in 1941, Walters was soon commissioned. He served in Africa and Italy during World War II and earned medals for military and intelligence achievements. His translating skills helped him obtain postwar assignments as aide and interpreter for several presidents. In the 1960s, Walters served as U.S. military attaché in France, Italy and Brazil. Two decades later he was an ambassador to the UN and then to West Germany. He also served as a roving ambassador. President Richard Nixon appointed Gen. Walters as deputy director of central intelligence in 1972. During his four years as deputy director of central intelligence, he worked closely with four successive directors as the CIA—and the nation—confronted major international developments. In connection with the Watergate scandal, despite numerous importunings from on high, Walters flatly refused to cast a cloak of national security over the guilty parties.

turn to Germany in April 1989 at the age of 73 as the U.S. ambassador to Germany against a background of unrest throughout East Europe and a Soviet Union under Gorbachev experiencing revolutionary internal changes (*perestroika* and *glasnost*).

In Poland, Hungary and East Germany, the people were restless for change. In the same month that Walters arrived in the Federal Republic the Solidarity Party in Poland was legalized, winning seats in the Senate and the Sejm. And always in the consciousness of all Poles and Russians was Pope John Paul II. In Hungary the government was permitting the free passage of East Germans to Austria, whence they proceeded to West Germany.

In East Germany itself the people, sensing a loosening of the grip of the Communist government, formed a group called the New Forum to assert their rights. At first they met in Lutheran churches, primarily in the St. Nikolai Church in Leipzig and the Gethsemane Church in East Berlin. After evening prayer they would spill onto the streets in march, not processional, tempo. The whole Communist empire in Eastern Europe was tottering.

Ever since the Soviet Union withdrew its troops from Afghanistan, Walters was convinced that the Brezhnev Doctrine was dead and that German reunification would occur quite soon, without the USSR even trying to intervene. He first publicly expressed this opinion in 1988 at a party given by Henry Kissinger on the occasion of Helmut Schmidt's 70th birthday, i.e., about a year before Walters's appointment as ambassador.

[The Brezhnev Doctrine was a Soviet foreign policy outlined in 1968 that called for the use of Warsaw Pact forces to intervene in any East bloc nation that sought to compromise Communism and Soviet domination, either by trying to leave the Soviet sphere of influence or even moderate its policies. The doctrine was seen in the USSR's crushing of the "Prague Spring" movement in Czechoslovakia.—Ed.]

Upon his arrival in Germany in 1989, he made his official rounds, listening to long-standing but unaddressed complaints by German government officials, namely, that 45 years after the war the U.S. Army still maintained complete control over certain sports (golf, swimming) facilities from which Germans were excluded, that low-flying American aircraft were making farm animals and the populace

neurotic, that Germans were still not permitted to fly their own aircraft into Berlin, that the United States and the Soviet Union had short-range missiles stationed in East and West Germany aimed at each other, and the like. In short, Germany was still an occupied country. The opposition Social Democratic Party used these obviously irritating anachronisms to good political advantage against the pro-American Christian Democratic government. With his good connections with the military, Walters was soon able to rectify most of these problems.

In the embassy in Bonn he received good advice on how best to hold formal talks with German officials, e.g., never talk for less than 45 minutes because most Germans would otherwise consider the meeting a chat of no importance and a waste of their time when they had more serious things to attend to. Also, the general's awareness of the importance of protocol to the Germans and most Europeans

was soon to become an issue between himself and then-Secretary of State James Baker.

After but a few days the general began floating his conviction to the many and various German diplomats he encountered to the effect that he expected the country would soon be reunited, only to have his opinion condescendingly dismissed as quite impossible. The prevailing opinion,

especially among the socialists, was that unification, if it were to occur at all, could not possibly happen before the 21st century. The SPD, ever since Willi Brandt's *Ostpolitik* initiative, was flirting with East Germany's SED, the Socialist Unity Party, presuming that closer ties could only be achieved by seeking accommodation with the Communists. Only one man in high office, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, listened attentively and agreed with Walters on reunification, saying: "We must plan so that we are ready when the time comes. . . . We shall work together with our NATO allies to that end, and we shall achieve it."

The general was also much impressed by Christian Democratic Union's Interior Minister Schaüble, who at that time was assumed to be a possible successor to Kohl. If anything, it seemed to Walters that the Christian Democratic Party and its ally, the CSU, were unreservedly pro-American while the SPD socialists were infatuated with Gorbachev and not at all supportive of American policies. "Gorby" received a warmer welcome in Germany than did Bush.

As disappointing as it was to Walters to find so little

The general's awareness of the importance of protocol to most Europeans was soon to become an issue between himself and then-Secretary of State James Baker.

support in Germany for his idea of an imminent reunification, he was devastated to learn rather quickly that the State Department at home, and especially its secretary, Baker, was even more cool to the idea.

The unpopularity of the idea of imminent German reunification, with the State Department and the establishment media, surfaced unmistakably 10 days after Walters's arrival in Germany when on May 2, 1989 he agreed to hold a no-attribution background information talk with the American press in which, among other things, the new ambassador mentioned that he expected German reunification in a very short time. When Marc Fisher of *The Washington Post* reported that "the highest American diplomat in Bonn"—an obvious reference to the ambassador that violated the no-attribution restriction—stated in the interview that the United States was so anxious to achieve German unity that it was prepared to permit Germany to leave the NATO organization, but that the greatest obstacle to German reunification was France, Secretary of State Baker was of course furious, as were the French.

Had the ambassador actually said what Fisher reported, Baker would have been perfectly justified in his anger. However, Walters had not said what was attributed to him and had a tape recording of his interview to back him up. When the *Post* was asked to print a retraction or correction, it refused. Secretary Baker, for whatever reason, distributed a memo to all embassies forbidding the ambassador from expressing his personal opinions on international affairs. It was known in the Foreign Service as the "Walters Telegram." Although both Secretary Baker and Gen. Brent Scowcroft had also received a copy of the tape recording, they did nothing to clarify and rectify the situation.

Shortly thereafter, *Newsweek* magazine reported that a high State Department official had criticized Ambassador Walters's remarks as having been made unthinkingly and in no way represented U.S. policy. When no one in State Department chose to defend the ambassador, even though the department had the tape in hand, Walters was rightly offended. When later he queried Baker's press secretary why the contents of the tape were not revealed, she said that to do so would only draw more attention to the matter. Bush, however, assured Walters that he still had full confidence in him.



Richard Nixon and his chief of staff, Harry Robbins Haldeman, were seeking a system of providing a more thorough record of the president's meetings. They thought of the perfect person who could prepare memorandums that would record everything, possibly every word and the intangibles of feeling and tone. This was Gen. Vernon Walters, who later became deputy director of the CIA and U.S. ambassador to the UN. He had a phenomenal memory and was certainly the perfect man to be their note-taker. Haldeman naively called him in and made the offer, adding that his president needed him. Walters drew himself up and inflated himself to full general-size height and breadth, inserted his array of medals right in front of Haldeman's nose, and said, in effect: "I am a general in the United States Army, I am a commander of troops. I am not a secretary to anybody." Nixon had lost his perfect note-taker, leading up to the adoption of the conversation taping system that later was to blow up in the president's face. Above, Nixon pins another star on Gen. Walters.

PHOTO: RICHARD NIXON LIBRARY

Walters's next encounter with the establishment press came on the heels of the first when Flora Lewis, writing for *The International Herald Tribune*, an affiliate of *The New York Times*, cited the socialist mayor of West Berlin, Walter Momper, as saying that talk of an impending German reunification was counterproductive inasmuch as it might harden the Soviet position in East Germany and block any liberal reforms the USSR might have otherwise undertaken. Flora Lewis, in a second op-ed-type article, opined that not only was Momper correct but that such talk might even lead to the collapse of the Soviet Union, which (for reasons unexplained) would create an even greater danger to the West. Walters countered by stating, in effect, that history itself would cause the Soviet Union to implode.

To a considerable extent, the political and governmental attitudes toward German reunification in Germany and the United States paralleled each other. Chancellor Kohl and President Bush Sr. were both anxious to seize the opportunity quickly when the East Bloc was in relative turmoil for fear the window of opportunity might soon close. The U.S. State Department and the German Foreign Ministry, on the other hand, seemed almost to want to slow or stop the process.

Two months after the publication of these articles the Berlin Wall fell, and scarcely one year later, on October 3, 1990, German reunification was a reality.

As late as January 19, 1989, East German leader Erich Honecker had declared that the wall would remain in place so long as the conditions that necessitated its building in the first place still prevailed—be it 50 or 100 more years. When the Soviet ambassador to East Germany, Viacheslav Kochemasov, repeated the same statement, Ambassador Walters told him, “If you really believe that, you have lost all contact with reality.” On October 7, 1989 in the face of mass anti-government demonstrations on the streets, the GDR held a military parade with great pomp and ceremony celebrating the 49th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. Guests of honor included Gorbachev, Jaruzelski and other Communist leaders. But on October 18, Honecker resigned as head of the GDR, and on November 9, the wall was breached by demonstrators with signs and shouts of, “We are the people,” demonstrably disowning the Communist government.

Amid the general hysteria the general received a call

from Kohl asking if he could provide a U.S. aircraft so that he could fly into Berlin and address the German people. Under long-standing Allied occupation rules, which should have been lifted years ago, the Germans were forbidden to fly Lufthansa aircraft into Berlin. The ambassador promptly put a U.S. aircraft at the chancellor's disposal and then elected to fly to Berlin himself. After the wall came down, Kohl sought unification quickly while Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the socialist, worried about negative reactions in Moscow, London and Paris.

Berlin in the 20th century had always been a center for extreme left-wing politics. The National Socialists called it Red Berlin and tasked Goebbels to bring it in line by whatever means. By the 1980s Berlin was again a socialist stronghold. To Ambassador Walters's dismay, when Berlin's socialist mayor Momper, who had dismissed the idea of German reunification as impossible until the very day it

occurred, now greeted the event with its cheering and weeping populace with joyful, but empty, words. The Berliners applauded him. When Helmut Kohl, the pro-American chancellor who had believed in and worked for unification, spoke, he was booed and insulted by the Berliners.

In the course of the diplomatic discussions involving the two Germanys and the four major powers, Walters's

relations with Baker further deteriorated to the point that Walters felt compelled to tender his resignation as ambassador. Indeed, the relations between the two had never been cordial, as were those between Walters and Bush. Earlier on, the general was peeved when Baker had not even bothered to solicit his opinion as to his successor at the UN when the secretary appointed a new man to replace the general as the U.S. representative. Now Secretary Baker was deliberately excluding Ambassador Walters from the various discussions at the highest level dealing with the establishment of a unified Germany.

Only by threatening to resign his position as ambassador and by directly bringing these perceived slights to the attention of the president, whose support he could always rely on, was the general able to remain at his post.

Walters pointed out to the president and the secretary that his exclusion from important discussions dealing with German reunification would send a signal to the Germans, who were very protocol conscious, that the ambassador was an insignificant player of no consequence and could be

During the diplomatic discussions involving the two Germanys and the four major powers, Walters's relations with Baker deteriorated to the point that Walters resigned as ambassador.



ignored by all parties.

At the same time Ambassador Walters was quite obviously being excluded from top-level talks, Secretary Baker dispatched several of his close associates from the Treasury Department, mostly with financial not diplomatic backgrounds, to Germany to assess the situation and report back to him. Just appointed secretary of state in 1989, Baker's greatest experience and strength had been in economic and financial matters. Paraphrasing Winston Churchill, the general writes: "Never in the history of mankind have so few attempted to manage so many things, about which they know so little."

When Baker's envoys began making the rounds to introduce themselves at the various German governmental offices and be briefed on the situation, the Germans, who really had many other matters to handle at this critical moment in their history, lost patience. Some expressed their annoyance to the ambassador, who could only reply that he was only the ambassador and not the secretary of state. To placate and get rid of the envoys without offending them, the Germans gave them each a meritorious medal.

In conversations with the president Ambassador Walters also learned that a comprehensive briefing on the German situation he had sent through channels to Bush from Bonn never even reached his desk. Moreover, some State Depart-

In this obviously staged photo, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower gives a seemingly friendly smile to German children as Ike's jeep passes through the town of Dornheim on Sept. 29, 1951. In the back seat is Vernon Walters, serving as Ike's translator. Walters was evidently unaware that U.S. foreign policy was in the hands of a small group of very powerful Zionists based in Washington, D.C. The National Archives contains an official document called the "Weekly Prisoner of War and Disarmed Enemy Forces Report" for the week ending Sept. 8, 1945. It shows that 1,056,482 German prisoners were then being held by the U.S. Army in the European theater, of whom 692,895 were still classified as POWs and the other 363,587 as DEFs (Disarmed Enemy Forces). A German soldier designated DEF had no right to any food, shelter, or water—in fact, to anything. Quite often he did not receive even the basic necessities of life and died within days. Eisenhower hated Germans so much that in Germany, U.S. officers and GIs were court-martialed, on his personal orders, for sharing their rations with prisoners and children. Millions starved to death.

PHOTO: HENRY TOLUZZI—STARS AND STRIPES

ment and White House officials had begun to use unsecured telephones to talk directly to their counterparts in East Germany. Walters's warning that Stasi agents were most probably tapping these lines was ignored.

During the confusion following Honecker's retirement and his successor Egon Krenz's loss of power in the GDR, attention focused on a relative newcomer to leadership, Hans Modrow, the party boss of Dresden.

When on one of the very rare occasions Secretary Baker sought advice from Ambassador Walters, he asked the general whether it would be advisable for him (Baker) to make contact with Modrow and seek talks. Walters advised strongly against it since no one as yet knew precisely what Modrow's past had been and how the West Germans would view him. Baker said nothing, but a few days later he informed Ambassador Walters that he had decided to talk with Modrow anyway. Not only was this taken as a rebuke by the ambassador, but the West Germans too were in a quandary, not knowing what significance the meeting would have. When they queried the ambassador about it, he could only reply that it was a decision taken by the secretary of state.

East and West Germany were officially united on October 3, 1990, less than a year after the Berlin Wall was breached, and the Communist government in East Berlin collapsed.

When Walters arrived in Germany, the United States had 350,000 troops stationed there. When he left a few years later most of those troops were being redeployed to the Middle East for Iraq War I. Already, at the onset of the Iraq war, the German socialists were wringing their hands and criticizing America. The Socialist Party especially insisted that German troops under law could not participate in "out-of-area" conflicts. Large segments of the population also opposed German participation in the Iraq war. However, through the efforts of Chancellor Kohl, Ambassador Walters and Bush, a compromise was reached whereby German troops need not participate directly in the conflict but that German transport facilities were to be put at the disposal of the allies.

Germany would provide 4,000 brand new East German trucks, large tents for the desert, and considerable other war materiel, including all the Fuchs gas and chemical detection vehicles in the German armed forces. It was believed at that time that Iraq would use gas warfare in the event of hostilities.

Only when Iraqi Scud missiles began to hit Israel were the German socialists willing to help. German Patriot antimissile missile systems were dispatched to the Holy Land.

By the end of the war, Germany had provided Roland and Hawk missile systems to Turkey and German minesweepers were operating in the gulf. In addition, Germany (and Japan) made the largest financial contributions to the costs of the war. Ultimately, Germany swallowed all the costs involved in supplying its aid.

Considering German Socialist Party's resistance Walters had to overcome in the first Iraq war when the Christian Democrats were in power, it should have been quite clear to the U.S. administration in 2003 that the socialists would not support the United States in the second war in Iraq when they were in power. Indeed, the German socialists have always favored close and friendly relations with Russia while frowning on British and American imperialist adventures.

The general had another adventure in his abbreviated term as ambassador when on February 13, 1991 the American Embassy came under attack by Red Army Faction terrorists. From the far side of the Rhein River a small band of young Communists sprayed the U.S. Embassy with machine-gun fire using Soviet Kalashnikov and German type G-3 automatic weapons. Soon after, the German police received a message from the perpetrators stating that their action was taken in solidarity with the peoples of the

Near East, specifically the Iraqi people, the Palestinians and the Kurds. Fortunately, Walters was not hurt. He attributed the attack not just to his current activities in enlisting German support for the Iraq war but also to his time as ambassador to the UN, where he cast 42 vetoes thwarting moves by opponents of U.S. policies.

Ambassador Walters reluctantly resigned his ambassadorship and ended 40 years of government service on June 20, 1991 following yet additional slights by Secretary Baker. The first happened on May 21, 1991 in Washington, when Secretary Baker again excluded the ambassador from talks with Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher. The second occurred on June 18, two days before submitting his resignation, when Baker held a talk at the American Embassy with Soviet Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh. Not only was the ambassador not invited but Secretary Baker did not even deem it necessary to brief him.

To the surprise of the State Department and the German Foreign Office, the Soviet Union itself would soon implode, and Gorbachev, upon whom both were relying,

To the surprise of the State Department and the German Foreign Office, the USSR would soon implode, and Gorbachev would be ousted from office and wind up living in the U.S.

would be removed from office and wind up living in the United States.

Walters's final judgment of the Germans was: "They have learned the lesson of history and will make their contribution to keeping the world free from fear and aggression." He believed that, despite the fact that the German nation today is the smallest geographically it has ever been in 1,000 years, it is still destined, by virtue of its gifted people and its geographic position in the center of Europe, to be a major player on the world stage.

Most probably the reason Walters received no recognition for his prediction of the Soviet collapse was that the official intelligence agencies, which were officially charged and generously funded to do just that, failed miserably. Recently revealed is a criticism of the CIA made by Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (1927-2003), former vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, in letters to Majority Leader George Mitchell and the president after the event. Moynihan wrote:

The system failed utterly to foretell the collapse of the Soviet Union . . . but we can't admit it. I held hearings on the subject and made inquiries. Silence! The problem was that most of the Sovietologists and analysts, in and out of government, are liberals. . . . Good Christ, if we missed that, what else are we missing?³

Mercifully, Sen. Moynihan did not live long enough to witness the later intelligence failures associated with the Iraq wars and the Near East. Vernon Walters died in Florida in February 1992 at the age of 85, without any recognition for his extraordinary foresight. Meanwhile, the Establishment continues with its endless reorganization of the intelligence agencies. ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 Vernon A. Walters. *Die Vereinigung war voraussehbar: Hinter der Kulissen eines entscheidenden Jahres* ("Reunification Was Foreseeable"). Siedler Verlag, Berlin, 1994, 192 pp. The general's book is only available in German.

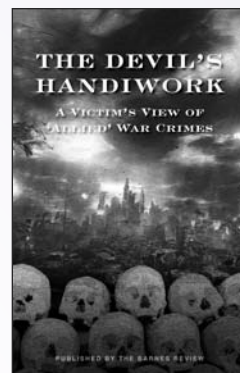
2 In the immediate postwar years, with most German men either dead or in POW camps, German women were used to clear up the rubble in most cities.

3 Daniel Patrick Moynihan: *A Portrait in Letters of an American Visionary*. Editor Steven R. Weisman. Public Affairs, Jackson, TN, 2010, 671 pp.

DANIEL W. MICHAELS was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is the author of various scientific reports and bibliographies in geo- and astrophysics and a contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area.

The Devil's Handiwork: A Victims' View of 'Allied' War Crimes

This book is an amazing 275-pager on war crimes committed by the so-called "good guys" against the so-called "bad guys." Many of the events covered in this book are to this day censored or twisted in mainstream history books. Of particular interest are chapters covering the occupation of Ger-



many by the Allies and the death camps set up by Dwight Eisenhower in which 1 million or more German soldiers and civilians died. Also chapters on the Malmédy massacre, the Dachau Trials and the Nuremberg Trials as well as the Stuttgart atrocity are of interest to those concerned about authentic WWII history. The book also covers the U.S. Civil War and the concentrations camps set up by the British in the Anglo-Boer war. Much more. Fast-paced book with 36 hard-hitting chapters. Also covered: the Dresden massacre; the holocaust in Russia; FDR & his "man Friday"; the "gruesome harvest" in eastern Europe; the six million myth; Operation Keelhaul; the Katyn Forest massacre; bastardizing the Germans; the creation and use of the atom bomb; the betrayal of Cuba; the invasion of Lebanon; de-Nazification; the Vinnytsia genocide; FDR's mass sedition trial; Trujillo's betrayal and assassination; the Morgenthau Plan; the Writers War Board; WWII bombing myths; Lend-Lease; the truth about Auschwitz; Pearl Harbor facts and myths; the Soviet genocide in Ukraine; and much more!

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America's Classical Greek Revolution

IN THE WESTERN, AND ESPECIALLY THE AMERICAN, POLITICAL TRADITION, our form of government is intimately linked with classical Greece. After all, it was the Greeks who gave us our ideals of popular government, enlightened citizenship and states' rights. Greek history and politics, and their various confederacies of city-states, figured prominently at the founding of the American republic. Some of the Greek confederations were successful, others not so successful, but our Founding Fathers learned from them all.

BY GREG FELTON

Writing in *The Federalist Papers* (1787-88), Alexander Hamilton and James Madison used examples of classical Greek political associations to make their case for a strong federal union. However, these associations were not meant to be something for the U.S. to emulate, but something for the U.S. to improve upon.

During the time that Hamilton, Madison and John Jay wrote, the political structure of the United States of America was very Greek, indeed. The founding document, the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union (July 9, 1778), is a direct philosophical descendant of classical Greek confederacies, in that each of the original 13 American states was fully independent, and a weak central authority was limited to matters of self-defense and foreign affairs:

“Article II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every Power, Jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

“Article III. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their Liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks

made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.”

Note that the federal power is not vested in an individual elected separately from Congress as it is today, but rather is defined as the collective voice of all member states as expressed in and by Congress: “the United States, in Congress assembled.” In *Federalist* 15, Hamilton states the federalist objection to this decentralized political structure:

In our case, the concurrence of thirteen distinct sovereign wills is requisite, under the Confederation, to the complete execution of every important measure that proceeds from the Union. It has happened as was to have been foreseen. The measures of the Union have not been executed; the delinquencies of the States have, step by step, matured themselves to an extreme, which has, at length, arrested all the wheels of the national government, and brought them to an awful stand. Congress at this time scarcely possess the means of keeping up the forms of administration, till the States can have time to agree upon a more substantial substitute for the present shadow of a federal government.

To underscore the need for a strong federal republic, Hamilton and Madison both made reference to the Lycian League and Second Achaean League, two Greek democratic confederacies that dated from the 3rd century B.C.

The Lycian League comprised 23 independent city-states in southwest Anatolia. The league came under the suzerainty of successive imperial powers—Persia, Macedon, Egypt, Rhodes and Rome—but its members defended their independence so fiercely that they were allowed to run their own affairs. In 168 B.C. the Romans thought it best to grant the league full independence, whereupon it adopted the confederal system to which Hamilton and Madison referred.

Every autumn, representatives from each city-state would gather in an open-air amphitheater in the capital, Patara, to elect a Senate, which in turn elected a presiding lyciarch to serve as executive for the upcoming year. The largest cities had three votes each; the mid-sized cities, two; and the smallest cities, one.

The Senate, which Hamilton called the common council, appointed all local judges and magistrates for all members. This aspect of the Senate, including the weighted representation, however, offended Hamilton. He denounced it as interference in the one area where a city ought to have sole jurisdiction: the appointment of its own officers.

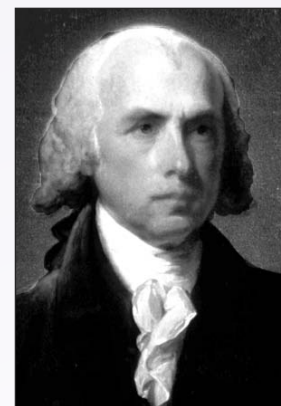
Ultimately, the Lycian League's cooperative defense helped it last until the 4th century of the present era, when the region of Lycia was subsequently absorbed into the Byzantine empire.

The Second Achaean League¹ was larger than the Lycian League and had a much stronger federal government. It comprised 10 city-states from the First Achaean League,² 19 from Arcadia, six from Argolis and four from Corinthia. [The Third Achaean League lasted from shortly after 146 B.C. until the end of the first century B.C.—Ed.]

Despite its stronger federal structure, the Achaean League did not last long. Its armies and tax collection systems were inefficient, and it did not deal effectively with disaffected members. Most importantly, though, it brought about its own demise through hubris.

Essentially, the league found itself trying to assert its independence in a world dominated by imperial powers Macedon and Rome. Under the great statesman-general Philopoemen, the league stayed neutral in the Roman-Macedonian wars (215–197 B.C.), for which a grateful Rome granted the league considerable autonomy on the Peloponnese.

Relations with Rome, though, were fractious at best. Although the league practiced a neutral or non-antagonistic policy toward Rome on major issues, it did not respect what it considered to be Rome's interference in the league's foreign relations.



Influences on the Founders

Alexander Hamilton (left) and James Madison (right) were fascinated by the confederations of ancient Greece, and saw in them a model, and lessons, for an American confederative republic. Hamilton also cited the ancient feudal systems as an example of the experiences of all confederate systems. While admitting that the analogy was not strict, Hamilton argued that the feudal systems “partook of the nature” of confederacies. There was a sovereign with authority over the whole nation; under him were a number of subordinate vassals—feudatories or barons—holding vast lands; and under the feudatories were numerous inferior vassals and retainers who held their lands at the pleasure of the barons. Said Hamilton, “Each principal vassal was a kind of sovereign within his particular demesnes.” The result was continual opposition to the sovereign's authority and, unfortunately, frequent wars among the great barons. There occasionally appeared a superior sovereign who, through personal weight and influence, managed to establish some order and keep the peace. But in general, Hamilton observed, “the power of the barons triumphed over that of the prince; and in many instances his dominion was entirely thrown off, and the great fiefs were erected into independent principalities or states.” Madison joined in with more historical analogies, digging into ancient history to look at the Amphyctyonic Council of ancient Greece—a council of representatives from six Greek tribes that controlled Delphi. They met twice a year and came from Thessaly and central Greece. Made up of independent city-states, all of them republics, the council bore, in Madison's view, “a very instructive analogy to the present confederation of the American States.” Rivalries and conflicts of interest among the members led to weaknesses and disorders, and finally to internecine wars that wrecked the early confederacy. It was succeeded by the Achaean League, another confederation of Greek republics. The league worked better than the council because the central government had more authority. But that authority was still not strong enough, with the result that the league fell apart into warring factions.

GOVERNMENT OF THE ACHAEAN LEAGUE

Unlike the Lycian League, the central government of the Achaean League was supreme. It met for three days each spring and autumn to set common legislation in areas like coinage and taxes. A council of 120 delegates served as a kind of executive/judicial authority that received embassies, arbitrated disputes among cities, and punished recalcitrant members. Any citizen over 30 could speak and vote at a meeting, but no matter how many people from a given city attended its total votes were aggregated such that each city had but a single vote.

Despite its stronger federal structure, though, the Achaean League did not last long. Its armies and tax collection systems were inefficient, and it did not deal effectively with disaffected members. Most importantly, though, it brought about its own destruction by engaging in military adventurism.

By the middle of the second century B.C. the league had allied with a larger imperial power, Rome, for defensive reasons. Against Rome's explicit instructions, the league's statesman-general Philopoemen led an attack on Sparta in 150 B.C. Four years later, in reprisal, Rome sacked Corinth and dissolved the league. Despite its failure, the league forestalled the end of Greek independence by more than a century.

Of the two preceding examples, the Achaean League was the better example of what Hamilton and Madison had in mind for the United States. Unfortunately, however, they were only interested only in how the league could serve as an object lesson in as to how an insufficiently strong central authority can lead to political failure. As such, their treatment of it was instrumental and incomplete. Hamilton, in *Federalist* 16, went so far as to damn both leagues with faint praise: "I shall content myself with barely observing here, that of all the confederacies of antiquity . . . the Lycian and Achaean leagues, as far as there remain vestiges of them, appear to have been most free from the fetters of that mistaken principle."

In *Federalist* 45, Madison gave a more positive account, but he limited his perspective to the federalist argument:

In the Achaean league it is probable that the federal head had a degree and species of power, which gave it a considerable likeness to the government framed by the convention. The Lycian Confederacy, as far as its princi-

ples and form are transmitted, must have borne a still greater analogy to it. Yet history does not inform us that either of them ever degenerated, or tended to degenerate, into one consolidated government.

On the contrary, we know that the ruin of one of them proceeded from the incapacity of the federal authority to prevent the dissensions, and finally the disunion, of the subordinate authorities. These cases are the more worthy of our attention, as the external causes by which the component parts were pressed together were much more numerous and powerful than in our case; and consequently less powerful ligaments within would be sufficient to bind the members to the head and to each other.

Madison was only partly right. More than an inefficient federalism, the proximate cause of the league's collapse was Philopoemon's vanity and militarism, and how his ambitions engendered enmity within the league, and toward

Rome and Sparta. Although Hamilton and Madison make joint mention of Philopoemon in a lengthy treatment of the Achaean league in *Federalist* 18, they do so only in passing, as if any detailed examination of his life would detract from their self-interested cause:

When Lacedaemon [Sparta] was brought into the league by Philopoemon, it was attended with an abolition of the institutions and laws of Lycurgus, and an adoption of those of the Achaeans. The am-

phictyonic confederacy [confederacy of neighbors—Ed.] of which she had been a member left her in the full exercise of her government and her legislation. This circumstance alone proves a very material difference in the genius of the two systems.

More troublesome is that the history in *Federalist* 18 largely concerns the early stages of the second Achaean league, before it was reformed into a strong central confederacy under Aratus [Aratus of Sicyon, 271-213 B.C.—Ed.], and so does not deal with the causes of its collapse. In addition, the threats to the league are depicted as all coming from external enemies—Sparta, Macedon and Rome—while the league itself evades censure:

[The Romans] seduced the members from the league, by representing to their pride the violation it committed

Unlike the Lycian League, the central government of the Achaean League was supreme. It met for three days each spring and autumn to set common legislation.



Patara, known in the local dialect as Pttara, later named Arsinoe, was one of the city-states of the Lycian League, on which the United States was modeled. Patara is the birthplace of St. Nicholas, better known in his modern incarnation as Santa Claus. Shown above is the amphitheater, constructed in A.D. 147 in which plays were performed and political meetings held. The Lycian League, founded in 168 B.C., was an early federation with democratic principles; these influenced the formation of the U.S. Constitution. Lycia centered on the Teke peninsula of Anatolia, presently part of Turkey. Ancient Egyptian records describe the Lycians as allies of the Hittites. Lycia may have been a member state of the Assuwa league of c. 1250 B.C., appearing as 'Lukka or Luqqa.

on their sovereignty. By these arts this union, the last hope of Greece, the last hope of ancient liberty, was torn into pieces; and such imbecility and distraction introduced, that the arms of Rome found little difficulty in completing the ruin which their arts had commenced. The Achaeans were cut to pieces, and Achaia loaded with chains, under which it is groaning at this hour.

Plutarch's *Life of Philopoemen* gives a far more nuanced and balanced account of this period, and shows the internecine effects of Philopoemon's militarism, especially toward Sparta. In short, the fall of the Achaean and Lycian leagues was the result of more than just weak federalism, which means that their inclusion in *The Federalist Papers* must be viewed more as federalist propaganda.

There is also mention of a third Greek league, meant to serve as a negative example of weak federalism. Although it's never mentioned by name, this passage from *Federalist* 18 leaves no doubt about what it is:

Had the Greeks . . . been as wise as they were courageous, they would have been admonished by experience of the necessity of a closer union, and would have availed themselves of the peace which followed their success against the Persian arms, to establish such a reformation. Instead of this obvious policy, Athens and Sparta, inflated with the victories and the glory they had acquired, became first rivals and then enemies; and did each other infinitely more mischief than they had suffered from Xerxes. Their mutual jealousies, fears, hatreds and injuries ended in the celebrated Peloponnesian War; which itself ended in the ruin and slavery of the Athenians, who had begun it.

Hamilton is, of course, referring to the Delian League, the great pan-Hellenic defensive coalition formed in 477 B.C., two years after Xerxes's Persian invasion force was expelled from Greece. At its height, the league was comprised of more than 175 members, stretching from Corfu in

the Ionian Sea to virtually all the Aegean islands, Crete, the Aegean coast of what is now Turkey, Thrace and the Hellespont. All members had one vote, and all had to contribute either money, goods or ships to the collective defense, which in practice meant maintaining the Athenian navy.

Unfortunately, this voluntary league rapidly degenerated into an Athenian empire, based on extortion, intimidation and conquest. Athens grew rich on the contributions of other members and grew accustomed to the steady flow of food and money. Members who wanted to leave (e.g., Naxos) were coerced into staying; those who did not accept Athenian overlordship were murdered (the Melians [according to contemporary historian Thucydides, the Athenians killed all of the adult Melian men they had captured and enslaved the children and women—Ed.]); and areas were forcibly brought into the league (Lycia).

In 431 B.C., Athenian arrogance precipitated the Peloponnesian War with Corinth and Sparta, which led to the league's destruction in 404 B.C.

The fact that Hamilton spoke critically of the Delian League is significant because it is the first time that he qualified his support for a strong central authority. On the surface, the Delian League/Athenian empire would seem to satisfy the federalist argument because all members had an equal vote, and the central authority was much stronger than the individual governments. But in *Federalist* 16, Hamilton acknowledges, in a more general sense, that central power and justice are not necessarily equivalent:

If a large and influential state should happen to be the aggressing member, it would commonly have weight enough with its neighbors to win over some of them as associates to its cause. Specious arguments of danger to the common liberty could easily be contrived; plausible

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The fact that Hamilton spoke critically of the Delian League is significant as it was the first time he qualified his support for a strong central authority.

excuses for the deficiencies of the party could, without difficulty, be invented to alarm the apprehensions, inflame the passions, and conciliate the good-will, even of those States which were not chargeable with any violation or omission of duty.

Not only did Hamilton's analysis of intraconfederal aggression accurately depict the behavior of Athens, it also predicted the cause of the so-called U.S. Civil War, and is a good description today of the morally and politically decrepit state of the UN. Whatever promises of peace, friendship and justice there may have been at its founding in 1945 have long since disappeared, as the U.S. and Israel repeatedly forced the world body to repudiate its principles to underwrite imperial aggression and political blackmail. The latest act of coercion consists of the U.S. predating financial support payments on the UN's repudiation of the respected and accurate Goldstone Report on Israeli war crimes in the Gaza Strip.

The Federalist Papers authors successfully used classical Greek confederacies to make the case that the U.S. had to evolve into a strong, unified nation. What they could not have known is just how far the United States would go toward repeating and exceeding the worst excesses of classical Greek hubris. ♦

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ENDNOTES:

- 1 The Second Achaean League lasted from 280 B.C. to 146 B.C.
- 2 The First Achaean League existed in the 5th to 4th centuries B.C.

From Delian League to Athenian Empire

BY GREG FELTON

Out of three ancient Greek leagues—Lycian, Achaean and Delian—only the first two died formal deaths. The third underwent “death by mutation.” Although it started out in 477 B.C. as a voluntary defensive confederation against Persian invasion, the Delian League evolved into a repressive empire under Athenian overlordship.

The first leader of the Delian League was actually Sparta, but the dictatorial behavior of its regent, Pausanias, alienated the member-states, who proceeded to turn to Athens for leadership.

Before the Persian wars, Athens was a poor city, but the money and goods coming in from other Greek cities in support of the war effort enriched the city immeasurably. By virtue of its disproportionate economic, political and military power, Athens came to exploit and intimidate the league’s weaker members in favor of its own self-interest, and did so unapologetically. In Book One of *The Peloponnesian War*, Thucydides recounts the speech of an Athenian delegate at Sparta regarding political strife within the league:

“We did not gain this empire by force. It came to us at a time when you were unwilling to fight on to the end against the Persians. At this time our allies came to us of their own accord and begged us to lead them. It was the actual course of events which first compelled us to increase our power to its present extent: Fear of Persia was our chief motive, though afterward we thought, too, of our own honor and own interest. . . .

“Certainly, you Spartans, in your leadership of the Peloponnese, have arranged the affairs of the various states so as to suit yourselves. . . . So it is with us. We have done nothing extraordinary, nothing contrary to human nature in accepting an empire when it was offered to us and then in refusing to give it up. Three very powerful motives prevent us from doing so—security, honor and self-interest.”

As an example, the word *phoros*, which meant “contribution,” now meant imperial tribute. Only the larger islands of Chios, Lesbos and Samos were allowed to keep a constitution and rule over their subjects as they still built their own ships and were deemed to be guardians of the empire. In 454 B.C., the great Athenian leader Pericles moved the treasure of the league to Athens for safekeeping,



One of the greatest desires of Pericles of Athens was to form, in concert with the other Hellenic states, a mighty confederation in order to put an end to the mutually destructive wars of Greek peoples, and to make Greece one mighty nation, fit to confront the outside world.

and four years later prohibited, under penalty, any member from minting its own coinage.

The Peloponnesian War, which broke out as a result of Athenian imperial arrogance, finally caused the demise of the league-cum-Athenian empire, in 404 B.C.

By way of contrast, the Lycian and Achaean leagues were clearly too small to have degenerated in this way. They were preoccupied with external or internal quarrels, and so no one member could enrich itself at the expense of others or exploit a peace for its own advantage. ♦

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Nabta Playa

Ancient Egyptian Enigma

A MYSTERIOUS MEGALITHIC SITE found some 500 miles south of Cairo has scholars around the world scratching their heads in amazement. Though bone-dry desert now, the area was green and inhabited some 11,000 to 5,500 years ago. Someone moved these stones to the site, Nabta Playa, from an unknown quarry and used them to build one of the world's earliest known, though relatively small, archaeoastronomical devices, evidently a prehistoric calendar that accurately marked the summer solstice, some 1,000 years before Stonehenge in England—perhaps even before Karahunj in Armenia (TBR July/August 2011).

BY MARC ROLAND

In 1973, a Texan professor of anthropology from Southern Methodist University in Dallas was leading his team of fellow American scholars through the Nubian Desert. Trudging across one of the driest, least habitable regions on Earth, Fred Wendorf and company were aided solely by one hand-held compass in their attempt to find a remote, unmarked archaeological site unconnected by any roads. As he ordered a halt to ascertain their bearings and his colleagues rested for a water break, they noticed that the sands around them were littered with dozens, possibly hundreds of potsherds going back centuries before the rise of Egyptian civilization.

Almost all that was known about this excessively obscure and inhospitable spot was its name—Nabta Playa—located some 500 miles south of Cairo, about 60 miles west of Abu Simbel, most southerly of the pharaohs' monumental, rock-cut temples. Physical evidence here of a human population center was not only surprising, but also seemingly impossible, given such severe environmental conditions.

Today the Nubian Desert not only has almost no rainfall; it is also devoid of any oases.

Over the next 25 years, Wendorf and fellow investiga-

tors often returned to Nabta Playa for answers. They learned that it was not always a hostile desert, but had once been a large water basin receiving as much as 20 inches of annual rainfall. A resulting lake was the centerpiece of lush savanna inhabited by now-extinct buffalo and large giraffes, together with varieties of antelope and gazelle, until the onset of hotter temperatures beginning around 6,000 years ago dried up the water and expunged Nubia's ephemeral paradise. Before that climate change, Nabta Playa had obviously attracted human settlers, perhaps as early as the 10th millennium B.C.

Wendorf found that they had consumed and stored wild sorghum. Traces of this grass raised for grain and used as fodder plants, either cultivated or as part of pasture, led him to presume that the inhabitants were early "pastoralists" practicing animal domestication. They were also artistically inclined, as demonstrated by surviving ceramics painted with complex patterns.

Into the 7th millennium B.C., these successful attempts at organizing society swelled local population and further stimulated human ingenuity. Deep aquifers were excavated, huts—many with large hearths—were organized in straight rows, resulting in village streets, and diet was expanded to include fruits, legumes, millets and tubers. But Nabta Playa was only occupied during summer months, when the local



Located west of the Nile River in southern Egypt, the Nabta site includes a small stone circle, a series of flat stone structures and five lines of standing and toppled megaliths. The 12-foot-in-diameter circle (above) contains four sets of upright slabs. Two sets are aligned in a north-south direction while another pair of slabs provides a “line of sight” toward the summer solstice horizon. Other, larger stones have been excavated that were underground and remain unexplained. This assembly of stone slabs that date from about 6,500 years to 6,000 years ago has been confirmed by scientists to be the oldest known astronomical alignment in the world.

lake filled with water for grazing cattle, some of which were sacrificed and entombed in stone-roofed chambers, foreshadowing by millennia pharaonic Egypt’s cult of the cow-goddess Hathor. She was the divine personification of love, beauty, music, motherhood and joy—commonly depicted in dynastic temple art as a woman wearing a head-dress of cow horns with the Sun in between them. In what may have been a dim reference to her origins at Nabta Playa, one of Hathor’s titles was “Mistress of the West.”

By 5500 B.C., the site had grown into a ceremonial center attracting celebrants from around the region. Precisely who these people were, racially, has not been determined, although Sub-Saharan roots are speculated by some researchers, more by baseless inference than physical proof. Instead, “the repetitive orientation of megaliths, steles, human burials and cattle burials, reveals a very early symbolic connection to the north,” i.e., the Upper Nile Valley.¹

As Nabta Playa flourished in population and cultural wealth, its sometime residents erected a monumental structure that took Prof. Wendorf and his accompanying investigators by surprise. Among the scattered debris of a

vanished, New Stone Age settlement were unusually configured outcroppings and slabs more than half concealed by the desert sands. When these peculiar rocks were dug out and thoroughly exposed, the archeologists were astounded to behold a cromlech not unlike megalithic structures erected in Western Europe during Neolithic times. Nabta Playa “consists of an outer rim of sandstone slabs with four sets of larger gate stones that form two line-of-sight ‘windows’ in the calendar circle,” as described by Thomas G. Brophy, Ph.D., a former NASA astrophysicist.

“Inside the circle are six larger stones. The largest of the slabs are almost three feet long, and the smallest are slightly less than a foot. The circle is 10 to 11 feet across.”²

Outside the circle lies Megalith X-1, more than 12 feet long before it was deliberately toppled and broken apart unknown centuries ago. Nearby is another fallen stone, over seven feet long. Both were originally planted upright at the top of a knoll. This pair and the oval circle belong to an estimated 30 similar complexes throughout the vicinity. None has been fully excavated, and only 25 stones in the small cromlech have been closely studied. Its characteri-

zation by Brophy as a calendar circle was confirmed by Prof. Wendorf, who demonstrated that it marked sunrise of the summer solstice, an event that coincided with archeological traces for the annual surge of human activity at Nabta Playa.

According to writer Mark H. Gaffney, the stones of Nabta Playa were placed “in straight lines that radiate out from a central point. The arrangement employed a simple, star-coordinate system that assigned two stones per star. One aligned with the star itself and marked its vernal equinox heliacal (i.e., rising together with the Sun on the first day of spring) position on the horizon. The other aligned



In the Nubian Desert in Egypt, archeologists have found the oldest known astronomically aligned stones in the world, at a site known as Nabta Playa. More than 1,000 years before the creation of Stonehenge, an astronomically aligned stone circle and other structures were built on the shoreline of a lake that dried up about 4,000 years ago, allegedly by simple herders. Around 8000 B.C., stone slabs as much as 12 feet high were dragged at least a couple of miles, from some unknown quarry, to create the site. Shown here is one of the taller stones, now leaning precipitously. There are hundreds of other archeological sites in the immediate vicinity, including a large kurgan. Further research is expected to reveal even more ancient finds.

with a reference star, in this case, Vega, thus fixing the first star's rising at a specific date in history. In archaeoastronomy single, megalithic alignments with stars are considered dubious, because at any given time, several stars will rise at or within a few degrees of the point on the horizon denoted by a lone marker.

Over long periods of time, many different stars will rise over this position. The creators of Nabta Playa eliminated uncertainty with the Vega alignment and the specificity of vernal equinox heliacal rising, which occurs only once every 26,000 years for a given star. This fixed the star's rising date. Vega was a logical choice, because it is the fifth brightest star in the heavens, and dominated the northern sky in this early period.³

Brophy took the evidence further to show how another set of stones “would have applied to Orion's belt,” explains Boston geologist Robert M. Schoch, Ph.D., “as it appeared on the meridian (an imaginary line in the sky running from the north to the south through the zenith that starts across nightly as they rise in the east and set in the west) each night at around the time of the summer solstice (when the Sun rises from the eastern horizon farthest north and is highest in the sky at noon in northern latitudes) during the period of 6400 to 4900 B.C.”⁴

Wendorf and most archeologists likewise date the Nabta Playa circle to after the beginning of the 5th millennium B.C. This period illuminates the Nubian Desert complex within the context of its times. Dr. Schoch's own research has capably shown that the low date—and most likely period—for construction of the core-body in the Great Sphinx is circa 5000 B.C.

Far to the north, another “calendar circle” was built at the same time Nabta Playa was erected, 2,300 miles away.

The Goseck Circle is Europe's earliest-known astronomical observatory, located in Sachsen-Anhalt's Burgenlandkreis district, in central-northeastern Germany, south of Berlin, outside the small town of Goseck. It was discovered during a 1991 aerial photographic survey that revealed circular ridges under a wheat field. But they were not excavated for another 11 years, when University of Halle-Wittenberg archeologists Francois Bertemes and Peter Biehl arrived at the site. They found that it comprised four, raised, concentric circles up to 246 feet across, together with a mound, a ditch and two wooden palisades interspersed with three gates facing southeast, southwest and north. The rings and gates leading into the inner circles become narrower as someone entering the complex progresses to its center, indicating perhaps that only a few,

privileged persons were allowed access to the innermost ring, the sacred midpoint.

When Bertemes and Biehl combined possible celestial orientations with GPS coordinates, the two southern openings marked the sunrise and sunset of the winter and summer solstice.⁵ At the winter solstice, observers at the center would have seen the Sun rise and set through the southeast and southwest gates. Wolfhard Schlosser, professor of astronomy at Bochum's Ruhr University, found that the Goseck Circle combined "an easily judged lunar calendar with the more demanding measurements of a solar calendar," plus several alignments to certain stars, although he did not specify which ones. "The formation of the site," Schlosser added, "its orientation and the marking of the winter and summer solstice show similarities to the world-famous Nebra disk, though the object was created 2,400 years later."⁶

The Nebra disk was discovered just 12 miles from Goseck, in the wooded region of Nebra, and is considered the oldest-known image of the cosmos. The 13-inch, bronze plate with blue-green patina is inlaid with gold leaf symbols clearly representing the Sun, crescent Moon and stars, including a cluster of seven dots signifying the constellation of the Pleiades, as it appeared 3,600 years ago. (TBR May/June 2006.)

Celestial data provided by the Nebra disk, Schlosser believes, derived from previous astronomical observations, possibly made at Goseck.⁷ If so, the relationship between the device and the site indicates Middle Europe's profoundly rich ancient scientific-cultural heritage. Indeed, subsequent aerial surveys have identified more than 250 ring-ditches across Germany, Austria and Croatia; barely 10 percent of them have been investigated so far by archeologists, who previously assumed the enclosures were no more than Neolithic forts, though the lack of any building foundations inside was puzzling. Western Germany's Golering earthworks monument, near Koblenz, is similar to, if later than, the Goseck Circle, but dates to the same period as the Nebra disk.

Potsherds at Goseck indicate that the observatory was built around 4900 B.C., because they are adorned with linear designs compared to standard chronologies of pottery styles. The period they suggest was supported by carbon-dating of two arrowheads, the remains of what may have been ritual fires, plus human and animal bones found within the circular compounds. Their constructions are attributed to the Middle Danubian Culture, when its representatives moved down the Vistula and Elbe rivers into the



Oldest Known Observatory

The earliest known solar observatory on Earth is the Goseck circle, a structure in the Burgenlandkreis district in Saxony-Anhalt, Germany. Goseck is part of the Stroke-Ornamented Pottery Culture (*Stichbandkeramik Kultur*) that dominated Central Europe at that Neolithic time. It consists of a set of concentric ditches and ramparts 220 feet across and two palisade rings (which have been reconstructed as seen below) containing gates oriented according to the solstices. Hundreds of similar henges were built throughout what are now Austria, Germany and the Czech Republic during a 200-year period around 4600 B.C. The sites vary in size but all have the same features: A narrow ditch surrounds a circular wooden wall or two, with a few large gates spaced around the outer edge. Some human bones were found outside the Goseck palisades.



Sachsen-Anhalt area. Unlike their regional predecessors, the Middle Danubians cremated their dead, a diagnostic Aryan practice underscored by origins in Transcaucasia.⁸ It was here that the first celestial observatory was built at Armenia's Karahunj stone circle, as described in the July/August 2011 issue of THE BARNES REVIEW.

It is conceivable, then, that pioneering Caucasian astronomers migrated into central-northeastern Germany, where they are referred to by scholars as Middle Danubian culture-bearers. Their Goseck Circle, with its reconstructed wooden palisade, was opened to the modern public—fittingly enough—on December 21, 2005, the winter solstice.

While Germany's Goseck Circle, Nubia's Nabta Playa and Egypt's Great Sphinx are structurally very different from one another and separated by considerable distances, they were all built at the same time and shared a common celestial alignment. At 241 feet long, 20 feet wide and 67 feet high, the Great Sphinx is still the largest monolithic statue on Earth. Mainstream Egyptologists repeated throughout the 20th century that it was constructed after 2558 B.C. by Pharaoh Khafre, also known as Chephren—speculation based entirely on circumstantial inference, sans a single scrap of contemporaneous documentation. Outside scholarship directed from the "hard sciences" absolutely debunked this flimsy interpretation with geological facts—most importantly among them, evidence of rain damage the monument suffered as late as 7,000 years ago, proving it existed at that time.

Andrew Collins, the British authority on ancient Egypt, observes, "It is clear that at the commencement of the Pyramid Age [officially, 2686 B.C. to 2458 B.C.], the monuments remaining on the Giza Plateau were in advanced stages of decay. Yet, in this same, great epoch, the architects and engineers of 4th Dynasty pharaohs, such as Khufu, Khafre and Menkaure, would appear to have repaired, redesigned and resanctified structures such as the Valley Temple and the Great Sphinx, which were then incorporated into the gradually emerging pyramid field."⁹ In other words, Khafre "repaired" and "redesigned" the Great Sphinx, which he did not build, because it was already decrepit with antiquity by the time he came to the throne. As such, either he or some other 4th Dynasty king re-carved the original head in his own image.¹⁰ It has a markedly different texture from the body, is too small looking and shows far less severe

erosion, thereby establishing its later date.

According to author Graham Hancock, "computer simulations show that in 10,500 B.C., the constellation of Leo housed the Sun on the spring equinox—i.e., an hour before dawn in that epoch, Leo would have reclined due east along the horizon in the place where the Sun would soon rise. This means that the lion-bodied Sphinx, with its due-east orientation, would have gazed directly on that morning at the one constellation in the sky that might reasonably be regarded as its own celestial counterpart."¹¹

Be that as it may, the ancient Egyptians did not associate the constellation Leo with a lion until Late New Kingdom times, after 1200 B.C. Robert Temple, a fellow of Britain's Royal Astronomical Society, argues persuasively that the Great Sphinx was initially conceived, not as a lion, but a jackal, an animal associated with Anubis, "the Lord of Rostau," as dynastic Egyptians referred to their jackal god who conveyed the souls of the dead to the afterlife.

Rostau was their name for the Giza Plateau, where the monument is located. "'Anubis on his hill,' therefore, became, I believe, the standard way of referring to the Great Sphinx of Giza," Temple concludes.¹²

While Hancock's computer simulations might indeed show that the Great Sphinx aligned with the constellation Leo more than 12,000 years ago, that advanced period would have been no less meaningless to dynastic

Egyptians than the Sphinx's coincidental orientation to any other, cherry-picked epoch tens of thousands of years before. Had the Sphinx been engineered to mark a 10,500 B.C. date, as Hancock suggests, it is far too much to expect of the Egyptians that such a commemorated period could have still meant anything to them by the time their civilization got going, 7,400 years later. There is, of course, no cultural continuity between dynastic Egyptians and any people (including those living in what we would now call Egypt) in the 11th millennium.

However, this is not to deny the Great Sphinx's deliberate orientation to the rising Sun, which it faces directly on the morning of each vernal equinox, associated everywhere with rebirth, just as Anubis personified a new life beyond death. In the Old Temple lying at the feet of "Anubis on his hill" stand 24 columns, one for each hour of the day and night, once accompanied by 12 statues representing the daylight hours. These were all later, but appropriate, addi-

While the Goseck Circle, Nabta Playa and the Great Sphinx are separated by large distances, they were built at the same time and shared a common celestial alignment.

tions to the Great Sphinx's original construction around 5000 B.C. Its initial association with Anubis appears to have culturally morphed into Leo after the onset of the Old Kingdom, because the Great Sphinx stared directly at the Sun as it "rose where the star Regulus, at the heart of the lion of the constellation Leo, was on the horizon," on the summer solstice.¹³

Here is the same solar fix found at such otherwise diverse, contemporaneous sites as the Goseck Circle and Nabta Playa. Prof. Brophy believes that three other stones at the center of the latter represent Orion's head and shoulders, as they would have been viewed 18,500 years ago.¹⁴

Incredible as it seems, he found that three more rocks south of the site precisely define the actual distances of the stars in that constellation from our Solar System, while also documenting the speeds at which they are moving away from the Sun. These and smaller, nearby stones are supposed to show that their arrangers "had information about planetary systems or companion stars associated with the six stars in question—information we do not have today."

¹⁵ Concerning another Nabta Playa stone, Brophy wonders if it encodes "information about the origin of the universe, the age of the Solar System or universe, the structure of the galaxy and universe, and/or the fundamental constants of nature."¹⁶

If so, then no greater contrast can exist than that between such ultrasophisticated data and the crude enclosure it was allegedly meant to record. That seasonal pastoralist residents herding their cattle through the Nubian Desert 7,000 years ago could have somehow used or understood such information is a more outrageous suggestion than even the alleged existence of that data. Like Hancock's claim that the Egyptians used the Great Sphinx to memorialize something 74 centuries before their time, such information would have been utterly useless to its recipients. While Dr. Brophy's plotted alignment of Nabta Playa stones with certain stars is undoubtedly correct, these same stones can be just as coincidentally oriented to any other number of different stars. Archaeoastronomers, for all their intellectual brilliance, are only human, no less liable to get carried away with their work than others in pursuit of their own passions. In any case, his conclusions may have escaped a final judgment for all time.

"The Nabta site deserves further investigation and impartial study," urges Dr. Schoch, "as well as careful preservation for future generations."¹⁷ But Gaffney's 2006 observation that "the site's remoteness protected it from most human disturbance" no longer applies.¹⁸ "It seems

Lost & Found . . . The City of Krishna?

Did Krishna, considered the lord of the universe by 1 billion Hindus, actually rule the Yaduvanshi clan, thousands of years ago? Mysterious structures were discovered in the late 1980s on the seabed off the coast of Gujarat by a team of archeologists and divers led by Dr. S.R. Rao, one of India's most respected archeologists. An emeritus scientist at the marine archeology unit of the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, Rao has also excavated a large number of Harappan sites, including the port city of Lothal. Rao says the structures off Gujarat are the remains of the lost, sunken city of Dwarka, Krishna's hometown. This city is now below the Arabian Sea, some 135 feet under the surface. The probable date of this city is between 9,500 to 7,500 years before present, which will put it circa 7500 to 5500 B.C. Conducting 12 expeditions during 1983-1990, Rao actually identified two underwater settlements, one near the present-day Dwarka and the other near the island of Bet Dwarka. This tallies with the two Dwarkas mentioned in the *Mahabharata* epic. Many European scholars were shocked to learn that Indian history predated their world by thousands of years. Dr. Rao expects that further digging and diving will further corroborate key dates of the Hindu nation's eventful and glorious past. Above, a diver examines a portion of the Dwarka site.



the site has been ransacked by vandals," according to reporter Scott Creighton. "Many of the ancient standing stones have been knocked down, whilst others have actually been stolen."¹⁹ Today, all that remains of Nabta Playa's original configuration survives in charts and photographs. "Astrophysicist Thomas G. Brophy reported that the vandalism was clear when reviewing his photos from 2007 to those taken in 2008."²⁰

Given the extremely remote, even obscure location of Nabta Playa, vandalism by casual tourists passing through this hostile environment seems unlikely. A far more probable threat lurks among a kind of Arab mafia that runs

Egyptian tourism. Its directors have fossilized conventional archeology into their own dogma, which they jealously guard against all foreign interlopers. Whatever or whom-ever the source of the destruction, yet another testimony to the early greatness of a light-worshipping era has succumbed to our modern dark ages of cultural sabotage and subhuman envy. ♦

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- 5 The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a space-based global navigation satellite system that provides location and time information in all weather, anywhere on or near the Earth where there is an unobstructed line of sight to four or more GPS satellites.
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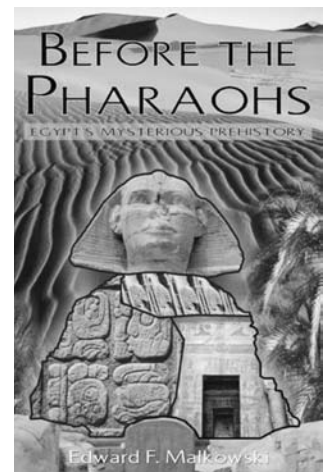
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- 15 Schoch, Robert M., Ph.D., foreword, *The Origin Map*, NY: Writers Club Press, 2002
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Before the Pharaohs

Egypt's Mysterious Prehistory

This amazing book by Edward T. Malkowski presents conclusive evidence that ancient Egypt was originally the remnant of an earlier, highly sophisticated civilization; supports earlier speculations based on myth and esoteric sources with scientific proof from the fields of genetics, engineering, and geology; provides further proof of the connection between the Mayans and ancient Egyptians; and links the mystery of Cro-Magnon man to the rise and fall of this ancient civilization. In the late 19th century, French explorer Augustus Le Plongeon, after years of research in Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula, concluded that the Mayan and Egyptian civilizations were related—as remnants of a once greater and highly sophisticated culture. The discoveries of modern researchers over the last two decades now support this once derided speculation with evidence revealing that the Sphinx is thousands of years older than conventional Egyptologists have claimed, that the pyramids were not tombs but geomechanical power plants, and that the megaliths of the Nabta Playa reveal complex astronomical star maps that existed 4,000 years before conventional historians deemed such knowledge possible. Much of the past support for prehistoric civilization has relied on esoteric traditions and mythic narrative. Using hard scientific evidence from the fields of archaeology, genetics, engineering, and geology, as well as sacred and religious texts, Malkowski shows that these mythic narratives are based on actual events and that a highly sophisticated civilization did once exist prior to those of Egypt and Sumer. Tying its cataclysmic fall to the mysterious disappearance of Cro-Magnon culture, *Before the Pharaohs* offers a compelling new view of humanity's past. Softcover, 336 pages, 58 B&W illustrations, #566, \$18 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add \$5 S&H inside the U.S. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge.



Coral Castle Revisited

More Megalithic Mysteries Revealed

A STRANGE, LONELY LITTLE MAN FROM LATVIA constructed one of the wonders of the modern world on his property in Florida—a modern-day Stonehenge of sorts. How did this sickly man, who weighed about 100 pounds, manage to move 30-ton stones with ease? He said he knew the secrets of the ancients, who also moved gigantic stones that we could not move today with our most modern cranes and equipment. Edward Leedskalnin only moved them when no one was looking. But he was kind enough to leave us some clues, if we can only decipher them. This is a follow-up to TBR's 2004 article.

BY FRANK JOSEPH

When the worst storm in North American history struck Florida during 1991, only one structure in the city of Homestead, where Hurricane Andrew concentrated its fury, was undamaged. The surviving building was not a modern bank or skyscraper, but a “coral castle” completed by one, lonely man in 1940. How could his private mansion and neo-megalithic circus have defied a cataclysm that devastated everything around it for thousands of square miles? This is only one of the numerous questions people have been asking about Coral Castle—a site of mystery for more than 70 years now.

The fortress-like complex was constructed of massive blocks of cut coral, many of which exceed five tons (one weighs in at 30 tons). These are imaginatively arranged and fitted together to form a central courtyard encircled by high, dominating walls. Entrance through them is made via a gate fashioned from a single block of coral weighing nine tons. This massive monolith is 80 inches wide, 92 inches tall, and 21 inches thick. It fits within a quarter of an inch of the walls surrounding it, and pivots on an iron rod. The enormous block is balanced so perfectly a visitor can easily push it open with one finger.

Another gate, this one shaped into a large triangular

configuration at the opposite wall, weighs three tons.

Inside the courtyard, to the visitor's immediate right, rears a broad, square tower with a flight of stone steps ascending to a single doorway near the top. They lead to the highest point on the property and a small room. This chamber is occupied by only a leather hammock and a crude, wooden table piled with primitive tools—chains, saws, drills, wedges, hammers, chisels and crowbars. Tools also festoon the walls. This imposing tower was raised with approximately 243 tons of coral cut into cyclopean blocks weighing from four to nine tons each. The roof alone comprises 30 one-ton blocks neatly fitted together. Although electricity and plumbing are absent, oil lamps and a well of fresh water serve the living quarters—a sleeping chamber with twin beds, an outdoor cookery, and bathroom. A low but massive altar rests against the south wall. But to what god or gods it was dedicated, no one knows.

Through a single window looking out over the courtyard below, the extent of this peculiar place can be perceived in a glance. Among its oddities is a scattering of oversized chairs made of coral, each one weighing a half-ton. Although they look extremely uncomfortable, the chairs are, in fact, exceptionally restful and balanced into perfect rockers. Remarkably, not a single tool mark has been found on any of them. A smaller number of chairs resemble contour lounges oriented to the sun after dawn or at

noon. But they are not the only Coral Castle features with celestial orientations. There are numerous stone representations of planets, moons and suns, many (perhaps all) of them deliberately aligned with various sky phenomena, as were the 25 larger chairs carefully positioned throughout the estate.

The site appears to be some kind of celestial observatory dating back to a time before the invention of the telescope. Twenty feet outside the walls stands a lensless, telescopic structure, 25 feet tall and weighing 20 tons. Crosshairs inside its aperture resemble those of a bomb-sight, but they are aligned with Polaris, the north star. Nearby is a massive sundial calibrated to noon of the Winter Solstice, Dec. 21, and the Summer Solstice, June 21. The sundial is adjacent to a fountain adorned with the representations of the moon in its first and last quarters, and when full. On Coral Castle's north wall are sculpted images of Saturn and Mars. The latter is shown next to a Palmetto plant, signifying the artist's belief that life exists on the Red Planet. Other astronomical depictions and alignments abound throughout the mansion. Its astronomical identity is subtly reinforced here.

For example, a feature referred to by guides as the "bird bath" comprises three concentric circles 124 inches, 62 inches and 18 inches in diameter, respectively. These measurements represent the Solar System. The concentric rings correspond to the three major division of planets. The innermost group includes Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus make up the middle group, with Neptune and Pluto represented by the outermost ring. An appreciation of the extraordinary labor that went into building this place may be gained by inspecting the north wall. Its center section, surmounted by the representation of a crown, contains the site's heaviest single block at 30 tons. Almost as massive is a 40-foot obelisk set in a pit six feet deep. There is also a two-and-a-half-ton banquet table surrounded by half-ton rocking chairs. These chairs are so perfectly balanced that they continue rocking long after a light touch has set them in motion.

The building, its furnishings and art objects were carved from 1,100 tons of coral. The average weight of cut rock used in its construction exceeds that of the stone blocks used to erect Egypt's Great Pyramid.

To visitors ignorant of its origins, Coral Castle might

impress them as the ruin of some ancient, unknown civilization. But it was not built by astronomer-priests directing stone-dragging slaves of some prehistoric kingdom. No less incredible than its own stupendous construction is the fact that the entire complex was built between 1920 and 1940 by and for one, frail man working alone and in secret. His name was Edward Leedskalnin. He was born in 1887 into a farming family at Stramereens Pogosta, a small village near Riga, Latvia. Apprenticed to his grandfather, the young Edward became a stonecutter. Sometime before World War I, he left his homeland under mysterious circumstances. Agnes Scuffs, a young woman some years his junior, promised to marry him, but she left him waiting in vain at the church. Brokenhearted, he left to seek his fortune in America, where he hoped to amass enough wealth to lure his "sweet sixteen" to his side in the New World.

This is what he repeatedly told visitors to his Florida castle, but this version of events is transparently false. In-

terviewed during the 1970s, Agnes Scuffs said she never promised to wed Leedskalnin, with whom she was only remotely acquainted. She never left Latvia, and married in the early 1920s, shortly after Ed arrived in North America. In truth, he fled his homeland under threat of a warrant issued by the czarist police for his arrest on subversive activities. Latvia was then, circa 1913, under the dubious protection of imperial Russia. While the pre-

cise nature of Leedskalnin's subversion is not known, it would appear he made his way across Northern Europe, where he contracted a serious respiratory disorder. He claimed later to have gone to Canada, where he worked at a logging camp, but his debilitating illness and slight stature would have prevented him from becoming a lumberjack.

Between his departure from Latvia prior to the First World War and his arrival in Florida during 1920 nothing is known, save that he contracted a serious, lingering sickness and somehow learned the building secret of Coral Castle. With his puny savings, he purchased an acre of virtually worthless land near Florida City for twelve dollars. Here he began building his strange monument. At five feet tall, weighing one hundred pounds and in delicate health, Leedskalnin seemed unable to quarry and move the more than a thousand tons of coral that even the most robust man would have found impossible to budge. And his fourth-

The site appears to be some kind of celestial observatory. Twenty feet outside the walls stands a lensless, telescopic structure, 25 feet tall and weighing 20 tons.



grade education hardly qualified him as a construction engineer. His tools were handmade saws, chisels, chains, hoists and hammers of the most primitive kind, and his only mode of transportation was a dilapidated bicycle without tires.

Ed was a fanatic for secrecy and worked only after sundown, when he was certain no one was watching him. If anyone did stop by to inquire how he was getting along, he would immediately put aside his labors and chat pleasantly with visitors until they left. Only then would he resume construction. When we consider that he cut, moved and positioned every block in the megalithic structure during the dead of night, the man's achievement assumes a truly incredible scale. Some children spying on him one evening claimed they saw him "float coral blocks through the air like balloons", but no one took them seriously. If their testimony can be believed, they were the only eyewitnesses to the building of Coral Castle. In 1936, when developers threatened to set up a sub-division near Florida City, Leedskalnin bought 10 acres in nearby Homestead with money saved through years of performing odd jobs for neighboring farmers.

Lush vegetation ornaments the grounds of Coral Castle, a stone complex created by the eccentric Latvian-American Freemason Edward Leedskalnin in Florida. The stones are mostly limestone formed from coral and typically weigh several tons apiece. Scientists, engineers and others continue to be baffled by the site and how it was constructed. Seen at left are what appear to be living quarters, which do indeed resemble a castle. Leedskalnin claimed he knew the secrets of the pyramid builders and other astounding structures. Some say he used magnetism to annul the law of gravity.

He dismantled the largely finished castle and transferred it piece by piece to its new location. Each enormous block was placed on a pair of iron girders mounted on a makeshift truck chassis, then transported over 10 miles to Homestead. For this major operation, he relied on outside help for the first and last time. He hired a flatbed but insisted its driver not be present whenever the blocks were placed on the truck. The driver showed up every morning, returning in late afternoon to find the chassis loaded with immense coral monoliths. Once, the driver absentmindedly returned after less than half an hour for a lunch he had for-

gotten on the seat of the cab. He was astounded to see several multi-ton stones already laid neatly on the girders.

"It was impossible to have stacked those gigantic blocks in under 30 minutes," he recalled, "even with a steam-powered derrick. And Ed had no equipment, just a simple tackle and chain hoist. Yet, there they were, piled like cord wood."

Their mysterious mover was nowhere in sight, and the driver, somewhat apprehensive, left before Leedskalnin returned.

Relocating Coral Castle progressed with easy pace. Leedskalnin accomplished this amazing engineering feat in less than a month, and re-erected his stone complex, working always under cover of darkness, from dusk until dawn. It took him four years of unrelieved labor, during which time he added a wall eight feet high and four feet wide at the base, with an average thickness of three feet. After his work was completed, he opened Coral Castle to restricted tours, charging 10 cents per visitor, but he preferred to live behind the great walls in otherwise perfect seclusion.

He never shared the secret of its construction with anyone, saying only that he understood the same laws of magnetism used by the ancients, and that these same principles somehow involved a relationship of the Earth to certain positions of the heavenly bodies. Leedskalnin was quoted as saying, "I have discovered the secrets of the pyramids. I have found out how the Egyptians and the ancient builders in Peru, Yucatan and Asia, with only primitive tools, raised and set in place blocks of stone weighing many tons."

Ed's work was his life. Material pleasures meant nothing to him, and he merrily subsisted in his solitary existence on a diet of sardines, crackers, eggs and milk. His meager garden yielded green vegetables and some fruits. He worked tirelessly throughout each night, and spent much of his day reading, mostly about magnetic current and cosmic forces, resting only a few hours in late afternoon. Leedskalnin passed away in his sleep in 1953 of malnutrition and kidney failure. Today, Coral Castle is open to the public as the self-made monument of a reclusive man's strange genius. But how he built it is no more mysterious than why he did so. He had no interest in money, consistently resisting efforts by entrepreneurs to advertise his place and turn it into a tourist attraction. Indeed, outsiders

could only gain entrance after pulling a bell-cord, to which he may or may not have been in a mood to respond. He rarely left the site, and what he mostly did behind its sheltering walls, no one ever knew.

Many mysterious coded clues are built into the neomegalithic site, but so far not all have been cracked.¹

Like the enigmas of its construction, its real function is still unknown. Why did he make so many sculpted references and astronomical orientations to the heavens? For whom were the 25 half-ton rocking chairs designed? To what or whom was his barbaric altar dedicated? What need could have demanded so massive a complex as Coral Castle? And why did Edward Leedskalnin devote his whole life to it?

Perhaps an answer lies in an email I received three years ago from a reader in the Cayman Islands. She told me of a German physician, Dr. Albert Bender, who arrived in the Caymans during 50 years ago to build a natural healing

clinic based on his experiments with coral. Apparently, he discovered that patients in physical contact with the hard, stony skeletons secreted by many millions of certain marine polyps to form reefs in tropical seas experienced remarkable tissue regeneration. Sufferers who ingested finely pulverized coral in a protective solution while laying on a coral bed in a small room with coral-lined walls Dr. Bender had specially constructed at his Munich office

reportedly enjoyed a spectacular recovery rate from infectious diseases caused by the tubercle bacillus.

Consumption, pulmonary phthisis and various serious lung ailments, Dr. Bender supposedly demonstrated, could be regressed, even cured in some cases, by the proper application of coral. He had come to the Cayman Islands for their abundant reefs, from which he intended to build a medical facility entirely out of coral. For reasons I could not discover, nothing came of his project, and I learned little concerning Albert Bender, other than confirming his established medical reputation and death in the early 1960s.

But what most struck me about his healing work with coral was its parallel with Ed Leedskalnin: The reclusive builder of Coral Castle fought a lifelong battle with tuberculosis. Did he know something about the curative powers of coral, with which he built south Florida's strange structure, to heal himself of the disease? If so, how could he have found out about coral's supposedly therapeutic prop-

Dr. Bender discovered that patients in physical contact with the hard, stony skeletons secreted by many millions of certain marine polyps to form reefs in tropical seas experienced tissue regeneration.



Coral Castle has stone chairs, including outsized rocking chairs, at least two crescents (possibly symbolizing the Moon), and images of what appear to be Jupiter, Saturn and Mars. Ed Leedskalnin, the creator of Coral Castle, had many strange tools available in his shed with which to make this monument to his fiancée, or his “sweet sixteen,” to use his (possibly coded) expression. Included was a strange magnetic device that is said to have “resonated frequencies.” Very secretive, he only did his work around 3 A.M. when no one could see what went on. Nevertheless, two children claimed they witnessed Leedskalnin levitate massive stones by singing to them. The secrets of Coral Castle have yet to be unraveled, but the creator left clues for a solution to the mystery.

PHOTOS FOR THIS ARTICLE BY FRANK JOSEPH

erties? It’s another Coral Castle mystery. And here is one more in the seemingly endless mysteries of Coral Castle:

When Coral Castle’s eight-foot-tall door stopped revolving in 1986, six construction engineers were hired in July to repair it. As their 45-ton crane swung the nine-ton monolith away from a position it occupied for the previous 50 years, they found an exceptionally beautiful crystal deliberately buried five feet beneath the gate at the time it had been completed. The translucent rock was entirely separated from a crude, old truck bearing on which the door nonetheless opened and closed neatly within a quarter of an inch of the surrounding walls. Examination at the University of Florida’s mineralogical laboratory in Gainesville showed that the Coral Castle crystal measured 11.8 inches long, 5.7 inches in diameter and weighed 8.8 pounds. Further investigation revealed that it was not native to the peninsula but must have been imported from elsewhere.

Geologists were especially surprised to observe that the stone’s rutilations—lines endemic to crystalline growth—had been formed in an environment free from gravity, leading some researchers to conclude that the Coral Castle

crystal originated in outer space. If so, how it survived descent through Earth’s atmosphere without having been destroyed by frictional heat could not be explained. No less inexplicable was its possession by Edward Leedskalnin, and his decision to secretly bury such a unique artifact under his massive door. He often spoke emphatically, if cryptically, of electromagnetism, in which crystals seem to play an integral role. Perhaps that relationship reached a special level at Coral Castle. ♦

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ENDNOTE:

1 See <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PM08HAF4uUc>.

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THE TRUE ORIGINS OF A WHITE CULTURE HERO

The Germanic Roots of the Arthurian Legend

WHO WAS KING ARTHUR? The question has dogged scholars and other men and women for centuries. Clearly, someone once knew who it was they told their tales about—whether a god reduced to a king or a real-life king or chieftain whose exploits were elevated to the mythical realm, there was that first tale teller. But this origin of the Arthur myth is lost to us, and he is known to us as a historical figure primarily through texts of the 12th century, many of which are mixed with legendary stories from several Aryan cultures. Interestingly, much of the Arthur myth is Nordic in origin, according to the author.

BY WILLIAM WHITE

First among the sources for the historical story of Arthur is Geoffrey of Monmouth, whose *History of the Kings of Britain* gives the longest historicized account of Arthur and his contemporaries. But is Geoffrey's account and the little bit of literary evidence that preceded it enough to definitely link Arthur to a historical figure? The answer to that is, sadly, no.

Britain has been the subject of many invasions and in the ancient and medieval times, the primary ones were: the invasions of the Kelts, perhaps 500 B.C., that founded the British culture, the remnants of which we now call Welsh—or Cumbri or Cymry in the Welsh tongue; the invasion of the Romans, which began with Caesar's expeditions in 55

B.C. and which reduced southeastern Britain to a Roman province in A.D. 43; the Saxon invasion, which began with their mutiny against the British circa A.D. 442; and the Norman invasion, which began in 1066 and which continued, in Wales, until the submission of Deheubarth (along with Gwynned and Powys, one of the three main kingdoms of Wales) in 1137 (though Wales would not be completely subjugated until the reign of Edward I, in 1283).

Geoffrey, the chief historian of Arthur, wrote in the early to mid 12th century, while the Norman invaders—the direct line descended from William—were still “cleaning up” the British and the English (the Angles, Saxons, Jutes and Frisians), and completing their campaigns in Wales. His *History of the Kings of Britain* is a series of tales about British resistance to foreign conquest.



Facing page: Images of Arthur through the ages. From left to right, a portion of a manuscript page in which Arthur and Merlin (not shown) are depicted; Arthur depicted in a tapestry from 1385 as one of the Nine Worthies; Arthur as depicted in an engraving for the frontispiece of Alfred Lord Tennyson's *Idylls of the King* (1874, based upon a photographic study by Julia Margaret Cameron); King Arthur as portrayed by the great American illustrator N.C. Wyeth for a book of fanciful tales about the great ruler. **Above:** An artist's rendering of the Battle of Mount Badon. This battle was believed to have been a decisive victory for the ancient Britons over the foreign Saxons, perhaps between A.D. 490 and 517. Tales of the leader of the victorious Britons may have inspired a portion of the Arthurian legend.

ILLUSTRATION FROM STORY OF THE BRITISH NATION, VOLUME I, BY WALTER HUTCHINSON, LONDON, CIRCA 1920S

In structure, it is divided into four main parts—the tale of Brutus, the tale of Belinus, Merlin's prophecies and the tale of Arthur. The first deals with the mythical origin of the British in Troy, and is built on a foundation of pseudoscholarship that developed in the dark ages, based upon various late Roman epilogues to the story of Troy. The second is a semimythical tale, where the god Baal, as Belinus, accompanies Brennus, a fire god whose name is derived from proto-Germanic Brenna, meaning “fire,” in the First Sack of Rome, in 396 B.C., after the founding of the Roman Republic but long before Rome was more than just another city-state in the central part of Italy.

[Brennus is given as a chieftain of the Senones, and the

name is also known among the cis-Alpine tribes of Gaul. The name when applied to men, though, is almost certainly a euhemerization—either a god's name taken by a king or a god's name attributed to a king. It is the root of the modern name “Brian,” which has remained common among the Keltic peoples to the modern day. Euhemerus was a Greek thinker who believed the names of gods were taken on by the war chiefs to bring success in battle.

The Brythons, or Britons, later in Geoffrey's history defend Britain against the imperial Romans, routing the armies of Caesar and running off all of Rome until the conquest of the southern part of the island, which is never explicitly admitted. Then comes Vortigern, the British

chancellor who usurps his king and then invites over Hengist and Horsa with their Saxon armies to defend Britain, and the line of Uther Pendragon and his son Arthur, to whom falls the task of defeating the invading Saxons. The message of Geoffrey's history is clear: Britons have always ultimately defeated their conquerors, or would-be conquerors, and they can do so again. (Geoffrey's history, notably, stops before the ultimate victory of the Saxons.)

Geoffrey's saga was both popular and controversial, probably because it contained an implicit anti-Norman message. Geoffrey himself was assumed by early scholars to have been a *Cymro* (Welshman), and his writings may have been an effort to rally *y Cymry* (the Welsh people) against the efforts of the Normans to subjugate them. If so, it failed, though some Welsh princes managed to remain semi-independent for another century. However, his writings transferred to France, likely through Brittany, where they inspired the best-known romanticized versions of the Arthur tales, such as Thomas Malory's *Le Morte Darthur* (Middle French for "The Death of Arthur"). These later versions are clearly semimythical and integrate traditions having nothing to do with British resistance to invasions. To the original Arthur tales Malory added Lancelot, the Grail quest ("The Noble Tale of the Sangreal") and all sorts of other material, and the legend of Arthur (known as the Matter of Britain) took on its final and definitive shape.

Geoffrey's work begins in the mythical epilogues to Troy but becomes solidly grounded in history as he enters the Roman period. Like many churchmen of his time, Geoffrey had a classical education and was also familiar with the Hebraic mythology of the Old Testament. Up until the withdrawal of Rome from Britain, he largely follows classical sources and, insofar as he is misled by them, the origin of his error is clear.

However, Geoffrey's tale of Arthur begins as the Romans, whose empire is collapsing, pull out of Britain, and here Geoffrey clearly withdraws again into mythology. Despite claiming to have found his material in an ancient book of the Britons (which, if it existed, has never been found), he begins to integrate into his history Saxon myths, probably in conjunction with other, more historical, sources. For the purpose of our analysis, Geoffrey's tales of Arthur can be broken into three sections. First, there is the reign of the fifth-century Cymric warlord and king of the Britons,

Vortigern (who probably has some historical existence, although his memory is laced with mythic additions), the invitation of the twin Germanic brothers Hengist (or Hengest) and Horsa to Britain, and the civil wars that follow. Second, there is the reconquest of Britain from the Saxons by Arthur and his conquests of Iceland, Norway and Denmark. Third, there is Arthur's expedition against Gaul and his conquest of Rome.

The names Hengest and Horsa signify stallion and horse, and these two men may never have existed as real people. Scholars such as J.R.R. Tolkien have argued that Hengest, like Vortigern, has a historical basis. Certainly, a Saxon invasion occurred, and many believe that they were originally invited by the British kings to defend the remnants of the Romanized land after Rome withdrew.

But the tale of Hengest's entry into Britain is, as Rydberg discusses in his *Teutonic Mythology* (i.15-i.19 and i.123), a part of the Teutonic migration saga. The story of the expulsion of Hengest and Horsa from Saxony is that of

the expulsion of Ebbo (or Ibo) and Ajo from Scandia, and the story of their landing is the same as that of the migration sagas found in both the *Swabian Chronicle* and in the slightly later books of Saxo Grammaticus's *History of the Danes* (book ix in particular, but in various forms throughout). Like the giants Volund and Egil, Hengest and Horsa are "men of huge

stature." Yet Rydberg contends it is Hengest's sons, Ohta and Ebissa, who are Ajo and Ebbo, the Nordic Volund and Egil and that Hengest is their brother Nordic Geldr or Giuki. Hengest, Horsa and Gelder are all words that in the Germanic languages indicate "a horse." Hengist's later request of land from Vortigern is the same as the request Saxo has Iwar, son of Ragnar Lodbrog (Lodbrok), make to Ella, the historical Saxon king Aelle, in the founding of York (Jorvik).

Vortigern, the king who invites the Saxons into Britain (who appears also as Welsh Gwrtheyrn, Old English Wyrtegeorn, Breton Guorthigern and Irish Foirtechern), is the figure known in Nordic-Germanic myth as Guthorm. His existence, along with his brothers Ingvi (Erik or "Svipdag") and Azdingi ("Hadding"), is testified to in Tacitus as a mythical son of Mannus. As Vortigern, his name means "over-king," but his original name meant something like "God-worm" or "God-horn" (this is not a settled question among scholars), possibly referring to a serpentine or un-

*Historical accounts
of the period attest to a battle
having occurred there that
stopped the Saxon takeover
of Britain at that moment.*



KELTIC RITUAL & THE LADY OF THE LAKE

In the Vedas and the Zend Avesta, a tradition is recorded about a group of smiths who, angered by a judgment of the gods, rebel against them, bringing on the first war in the world. In Nordic traditions, this myth developed into the legend of the Sword of Victory, a fearsome weapon forged by the smith Volund to exact revenge for an unjust judgment that the gods had passed upon him. A similar tradition must have existed among the Kelts, as the name of the sword Excalibur and much of the legend is drawn from a cognate Irish myth which was easily syncretized into the Nordic canon. In the Eddas, Erik travels to see Gerd to recover the sword. Gerd is the daughter of a giant who lives in the deep dales of the underworld beneath the well Hvergelmir. Gerd likely became the Lady of the Lake, and her story gave rise to the Germanic belief in mermaids. Note that across Europe, swords, shields and helmets of the La Tène culture are found—many barely used—in lakes, most likely as offerings to water deities. Thus the tale that Arthur asked that Excalibur be returned to the Lady of the Lake seems to be a reminiscence of an old Germanic/Keltic tradition. Left, Witham Iron Age shield, found in the Witham River, Britain, circa 400-300 B.C. Right, Keltic iron swords of the La Tène period found in lakes and marshes.



derworld origin. While Vortigern's tale may have a historical basis, as Guthorm, he is a wholly mythical figure and his role as "king of the Gewissei," the Saxons of Wessex, firmly establishes him as a Saxon, not British, god.

And while his story of plotting to be king is not known (or, at least, at this time, recognized) in the broader Nordo-Germanic literature, the fact that it is he who invites Hengest and Horsa, in the roles of Volund and Egil, into Britain is consistent with the fact that Volund, Egil and Hengest/Giuki/Hyuki are his uncles.

Realizing that the first part of Geoffrey's tale has been produced by imposing the stories of Saxon gods, known to us primarily through the Nordo-Germanic tradition, upon the actual events of the Saxon invasion helps contextualize the next section, in which Arthur stops the Saxons at Mons Badonicus, the hill of Bath, and reverses their war effort.

As Hengest gains power he is opposed by an "earl of Gloucester" named Eldol. Eldol's name appears to be constructed from the word that in Old Norse is Öl and in Saxon is Ael, meaning "ale" or "mead," and it is a prefix which appears in Nordic names such as that of Olvaldi and Al-

valdi, variant forms of Ivaldi. In Saxon, "El" is also a prefix meaning "foreign." The "-dol" suffix is harder to place; it may be Saxon "dol" and the compound name would mean "the ale-fool," possibly with the connotation "the ale-heretic," which would be an adequate description of the Ivaldi, the Nordic Svigdur or "champion drinker," as a heretical deity. The question in interpretation in a case like this, where some unknown epithet used as a proper name has been transformed into Latin (or any other learned language), is in what language the original source material was written—and that question is not one that admits of an easy answer.

What is interesting about the myth cycle surrounding Hengest is that in the poem *Waltharius Manus Fortis* Giuki battles his father, Waltharius, who is clearly the Nordic mythical figure Ivaldi. Hengest, or Gelder, reappears in the second part of our division of Geoffrey's Arthur tale as Cheldricus, there fighting alongside Baldulf as Gelder fights alongside Baldur in Saxo Grammaticus's telling of that tale. Baldulf enemy Cador is the Nordic figure Hoder, who, as Rydberg has noted, is often confused by Christian

writers with the mythical figure known as Odr or Ottar—the hero Eirekr or Erik. When Gelder is killed by Hother in Saxo’s account, Hother makes certain to give Gelder an elaborate burial; similarly, Eldol makes the same arrangements for Hengest. These and other similarities were used to establish the identity of these figures in the 19th century. Hengest’s death ends the first portion of *Le Morte Darthur*.

The slaying of Hengest is directed by Ambrosius Aurelius, whose moniker is an epithet meaning “the divine Roman,” and who is also likely a mythical persona. Ambrosius seeks out Merlin from the kingdom of the Saxons and the two bring over the stones of Ireland to form the ring at either Stonehenge or Avebury. Uther Pendragon (“terrible head dragon” in Old Welsh) is the brother of this Aurelius and leads the expedition; when Aurelius dies Uther takes the throne. Interestingly, Uther may be a form of the Old Norse name Vidar, who is a son of Odin who fights at Ragnarok, slaying the Fenris Wolf, who slays his father. One of his first moves is to seduce Ygerna (“fair lady” in Old Welsh), the wife of his subordinate, Gorlois, the duke of Cornwall. Another form of Ygerna is Igraine.

Ygerna appears to be a figure of pre-Arthurian Welsh myth, and the name “Gorlois” is of uncertain (and likely non-Welsh) origin. Uther has Merlin transform his appearance in order to enter the Castle Tintagel, where Ygerna lives, and in disguise seduces her, impregnating her with Arthur and provoking a war with her husband in which Uther is ultimately victorious, taking Ygerna for his bride. Uther continues his wars and is ultimately killed by poison, allowing Arthur to grab the throne. This story has obvious parallels to the Sigmund epics and to the plot of the German *Nibelungenlied*, and is found in Saxo as the story of Hoder and Helgi, or Hedin and Hogni. With this begins the second portion of Geoffrey’s Arthurian narrative, the first part of Arthur’s career.

Arthur now battles three brothers: Colgrin, Baldulf and Cheldric. Cheldric, as we have discussed, is another incarnation of Gelder, Hengest and Horsa. Baldulf is Old Norse and comprised of the words “bald” and “ulf.” Ulf is “wolf.” Bald may be a reference to “bold,” or it may mean “flame.” Baldulf is Baldur and, as an enemy of Hoder, is often confused with his brother Vali, who it has been shown was often confused by Christian writers with the Saxon hero Beowulf. Here, Arthur is in the Hoder role, and his companion Colgrin is likely a reference to the figure known in Nordic myth as the giant Collier.

However, one element of Saxo’s Baldur-Hother myth is inverted. Here Baldulf disguises himself as a minstrel to



This illustration depicts Hengest and Hortha meeting Vortigern. Vortigern was a leading 5th-century warlord of the Britons. His existence is considered likely, though information about him is shrouded in legend. He is said to have invited the Saxons to settle in Kent as mercenaries to aid in fighting the Picts and the Scots beyond Hadrian’s Wall. But they revolted, killing his son in the process. Vortigern, however, was most likely not his real name, instead it was his rank, which meant great leader.

enter the enemy camp—a motif associated with the musician Hoder. When the Saxons are defeated they flee and buy safe passage, but betray their agreement and counter-attack, reaching to Mons Badonicus (the Hill of Bath).

The battle that follows at Mons Badonicus is the central point of reference for those who attempt to assign a historical value to Arthur. Modern-day Bath is a small city in Great Britain near Bristol, just south of where Wales meets England. Its importance to Arthur is that largely historical and just post-contemporary accounts of the period, such as that of Gildas, attest to a battle having occurred there that stopped the Saxon takeover of Britain at that moment. The leader of the British forces at this battle is generally assumed to be the historical Arthur but the actual name of this leader is unknown.

At this battle, Arthur draws his sword, Caliburn—in later myth Excalibur—and cleaves his way into the midst of the Saxons. His sword’s name seems to come from the sword Caladbolg of Irish myth, known in Welsh legend as

Caledfwlch (Middle Welsh Caletuwlch), generally translated “cleaver.” This conforms to Malory’s definition of the term as “steel cutter.” He arrays his forces in wedges, which relates his story to that of Hadding and of Harald in Nordic myth. The wedge having been a military formation of near-sacred value that comprised the core knowledge of the art of infantry warfare in European countries for several centuries. In several Nordic myths, the teaching of the wedge formation to one or more parties by Odin or Loki plays a key role in a hero’s victory or defeat.

The Battle of Badon essentially closes the second part of Geoffrey of Monmouth’s Arthurian tales, the defeat of the Saxons by the British, and opens the third part of the story, the empire of Arthur. As Arthur defeats the Scots, the Picts and the Irish, we learn of an interesting detail: He has two nephews, Mordred and Gawain, by his sister Anna and a man called Lod. Mordred will be the death of Arthur.

Like Lancelot in the Malory tale, Mordred seduces Arthur’s wife Guinevere and revolts against Arthur himself. And like the rest of this portion of Geoffrey’s history, this story is based in Nordic myth and is a theme that is particularly found recurrent in the history of Saxo Grammaticus.

At several points in Saxo’s history a king must deal with a situation where two nephews, or one of two nephews, revolt against him. In one story, a character named Frode (after the god Frey), acting in the role of Mundilfori or Lodur, had two nephews, Harald and Halfdan, who revolt against him and set him on fire. This story is of interest because the two brothers are hidden in their youth in a tree, and this is a story associated with that of Lancelot and Lionel in the Arthurian myth. A similar tale occurs when Jarmerik and his adoptive brother Gunn slay Ismar. The seduction of the wife is comparable to the seduction of Swanhwid by Broder—an event that occurs in the context of the revolt of two of Jarmerik’s nephews. Jarmerik, interestingly, is said by Rydberg to generally equate to Gudhorm, though the figure burned by the two nephews is Mundilfari or Lodur, two names for a brother of Odin in the Nordic tradition.

So Arthur appears to be part of this cycle of Nordic-Germanic myth, and his sword Caliburn may be the Sword of Victory that is forged by the vengeful god Volund to slay the Asas (Asir) at Ragnarok. If so, Arthur would equate to one of the Nordic sword bearers, including Volund, Mimir, Erik (who is also frequently mistaken for Hoder through his epithet Odr), Frey and Surtr. His sword is “forged in Avalon,” which means “place of the apples,” likely a reference to the apples of Idun herself. Her tree and her garden are essentially the Eden of the Bible.

Was Arthur Really a Roman General?

BY PROF. REVILO P. OLIVER

The Arthurian cycle, brought to literary perfection by Tennyson, is not only one of the great works of Western Christianity but also is perhaps the finest distinctive creation of the British national psyche. Its origin is an instructive example of the way great national traditions are formed.

The prototype of King Arthur was, very likely, a Roman general, Lucius Artorius Castus, who, in the second or third century A.D., commanded a legion in what was then Roman Britain. Artorius fought what must have been brilliant campaigns against tribes from the north in the area between Hadrian’s Wall and the Antonine Rampart, and against the insurgent Armorican in Brittany across the channel. He was eventually transferred and promoted to the position of governor in Liburnia (now Croatia), where he died, and where a mutilated inscription in his honor and fragments of his elaborate sarcophagus have been found. (For the inscriptions, see *Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum*, Vol. III, Nos. 1919, 12813; 12791, 14224.)

Although it has also been suggested he was of the stock of the mysterious Etruscans, some scholars believe the name Artorius, signifying the Roman gens Artoria, to be of Messapic origin. The Messapic people, of southern Italy, were probably speakers of an Illyrian language, similar to Albanian. There was a Messapic gens named Artorres, which likely derives from the Messapic name Artas.

Artorius was, so to speak, the grain of sand about which the pearl was formed, as to the local memory of his exploits were added, by accretion, the exploits of later warriors and, above all, the hopes and dreams of the nascent nation, which were given a Christian coloring when that religion became dominant, but retained the noble Germanic ethos of the Anglo-Saxon people. In the time of Josephus Iscanus (c. 1190) and doubtless long thereafter, the Britons still hoped for the return of Arthur from Avalon, the mythical land the legendary king went to after the Battle of Camlan.

DR. REVILO PENDLETON OLIVER, professor of the classics at the University of Illinois for 32 years and a leading philologist, read 11 languages including Sanskrit and for more than half a century wrote scholarly articles for publications in the United States and Europe.



ARTHUR AND TINTAGEL

At left, a view through a doorway at the Castle of Tintagel, located in Cornwall. The village and castle are associated with the legends surrounding the birth of Arthur. Above, archeologists discovered a 6th-century stone inscribed in Latin stating “Pater Coli Avi Ficit Artognou,” which translates to “Artognou, father of a descendent of Coll, has had this constructed.” Artognou would have been pronounced as Arthnou and means “descendant of Arthur,” while Col could very well be Coel Hen, the legendary Romano-British king named by Monmouth as the ancestor of Arthur. In Nordic tradition, Coll, also known as Koll or Koller and Latinized as Colerus, is a giant who duels with Egil, the Nordic archer-god. When the Nordic and Keltic cultures met, the Nordic peoples transformed Keltic culture, turning their heroes and gods into giants and Keltic magic into the fount of evil sorcery.

The third part of Geoffrey’s tale of Arthur begins in earnest with the invasion of Gaul. Structurally, it is similar to the other tales of resistance to foreign invasion and great empires that Geoffrey gives and as such, there is a temptation to dismiss it as repetitive of the earlier tales of British resistance to the Romans. However, this portion, like the others, seems to have historical foundation. An individual called Riothamus or Rigotamus appears to have ruled in Brittany and Britain circa A.D. 470, and to have fought battles with forces allied to the Roman Emperor Leo I.

Like the label “Vortigern,” Riothamus means “high king” (presumably in Old Breton) and is an epithet. Similarly, Arthur’s enemy here, Lucius Hiberus, whose name has been suggested is derivative of the Welsh Llenlleawg Gwyddel, is a prototype of the later Lancelot, and plays a role that Welsh chronicles assign to Mordred. Again, there is an interplay between mythical and historical factors in this account.

During his siege of Gaul Arthur fights a battle with one Frolo, who is the “Roman” governor of the province (if historic, he was likely a vassal king of the Roman empire). The story of Arthur and Frolo is almost identical to the story of King Snö in Saxo and in the larger Nordic tradi-

tion. Like Arthur’s predecessor, Snö slays Eskil and Alkil, again, names of Ebbo and Ajo, Volund and Egil, then invades Gothland, having fallen in love with the Gothic king’s daughter, and fights a duel with him. Like Arthur and Frolo, the wager of the duel is the empire of the other. Structurally, the duel also echoes Nordic themes. It occurs on an island, and the “duel on the island” motif is often associated with the battle of the giant Coller and Egil, as well as the battle of Hedin (Hoder) and Hogni.

Further, Frolo strikes Arthur on the forehead, a type of injury repeatedly received by the hero Eric (sometimes as Starkad) in Saxo Grammaticus. The sword becomes blunted and a giant associated with the pair Grim or Gunn—usually Ivaldi and Egil or Egil and Erik—has that power in Nordic legend. These themes are further reinforced with a later battle Arthur fights against an unnamed giant.

By its end, the struggle with the Romans has become absolutely fabulous, with a variety of historical enemies from “the east” joining in the war against Arthur, including Ali Fatima of Spain and Teucer of Phrygia, two figures who span perhaps 1,800 years of history. However, a similar development occurs in Saxo, where the theme of the “Bravallian War” incorporates a variety of Nordic and non-Nordic

heroic and mythical figures on both sides of what is essentially a massive mythical free-for-all. This further ties Arthur in to the Ivaldi mythical cycle.

And in the end, Mordred revolts against Arthur and though Mordred is killed in battle, Arthur is wounded (seemingly mortally) and retires to Avalon, described as an island, and which, though mythical, has been identified by some with Glastonbury Tor.

Geoffrey's account is late in the scheme of things—650 or so years after the alleged events—and his myth is intertwined with authentic history in a way that can make both difficult to recognize. But by the time in his history that he reaches the story of Arthur, Geoffrey has gone past the Roman historical and mythical material available to him and begun to work with mythical material of the Saxons from the time of the Saxon invasion. Though his Arthur draws from Welsh and Irish myth and incorporates some names and themes from that Keltic tradition, his stories are distinctly Nordo-Germanic and related to the Ivaldi cycle.

While one cannot accept some of the spurious derivations of his name, such as L.A. Waddell's assertion that he is "Herr-Thor" (Ar-Thur, which is neither a proper Nordic kenning [as the real Thor is a warrior], nor a kenning for Thor [because Thor doesn't need the qualification "Herr"]), Arthur does resemble the mythical Erik of Nordic fame—also known as Starkad, Svipdag and Odr, son of the star-hero Orvandil and the elf Groa—and at times takes on the role of Hoder, the god, portrayed as blind in the Eddas, who makes a mistaken alliance with Loki and strikes down his brother Baldur.

As such, he is part of the larger Indo-European tradition in which the six-armed giant Erik, who had all but two arms torn from him by Thor, participates. While his stories may have been a way of Geoffrey telling the people of Britain to resist foreign domination, these stories are also rooted in a common Aryan heritage and are not the exclusive province of any one of the peoples that comprise the Aryan race. ♦

WILLIAM WHITE is the former commander of the American National Socialist Workers Party and is currently completing a degree focused on classical and Near Eastern Studies. He is the author of *Before Genesis: The Aryan and the Hebrew in Ancient Egypt*, which is being released by THE BARNES REVIEW, and is working on a commentary on the first nine books of Saxo Grammaticus's *Gesta Danorum*. You can write to Bill c/o TBR, PO Box 1877, Washington, D.C. 20003. He is under court order not to post on the Internet, so if you upload his material to the Net, please make it clear to everyone that it is not he who is doing so.



Origins of the Merlin Myth

Merlin's alliance with Arthur in Geoffrey's accounts is suggestive of the alliance of Loki (a troublemaking god) with Hoder in the Nordic myth. Yet many believe that Merlin was a Druid, and that the prophecies which Geoffrey attribute to him are of Hebrew or Egyptian derivation. The Druids were the religious caste of the Keltic peoples, and their center was in Gaul, or France, until its conquest by the Romans, at which time they fled to Britain. Their faith was said to have been founded by Zamolxis, a disciple of Pythagoras, who preached in Gaul in the 6th or 5th century B.C. and introduced the art of epic poetry. Zamolxis is a contemporary of Orpheus and Zarathustra, whose stories are similar, and who attempted to introduce religious reform into Greece and Persia, respectively, at about the same time. Zamolxis's poetic style is reflected in the Keltic bardic and the Nordic skaldic castes, classes of poets who also had a religious function and were equals of the religious caste in the pre-Christian Keltic and Nordic areas. Is Merlin's Lament direct evidence of an Egyptian influence on Keltic society? The "lament" is a Near Eastern writing style which the Hebrews learned from Egypt, but it could have been known to the British through the medium of Christian missionaries. Some have theorized that the Kelts of Gaul worshiped a form of Osiris, as they are said to have worshiped a god of the dead at night, and to have counted time by nights instead of days. The Kelts could have learned this faith from an Egyptian missionary, or they could have brought it with them from the Aryan homeland south of the Urals. The root people of the Aryans sent a wave of colonists into Mesopotamia before 4000 B.C., where they founded Sumeria en route to the colonization of southern (Upper) Egypt. The branch of this people known as the Aryans migrated west to the base of the Ural mountains where, beginning perhaps 2200 B.C., they began to send out branches, including the Kelts, into Europe, the Near East and the Indian subcontinent. Shown above, Merlin reciting his poems, as illustrated in a French book from the 13th century.

September 11, the Holocaust And Other Big Whoppers

IT IS TOO BAD THAT SOME IN THE 9-11 TRUTH MOVEMENT want to distance themselves from other essential truth movements. There are a number of them who, amazingly enough, denounce those whom they call “conspiracy theorists.” These people want nothing to do with Revisionists who seek the truth about the Holocaustian cult, for example. TBR is different from these unfortunate individuals. We want to know the truth about everything, and pass it along to our readers. We say Americans and others (such as Germans) have lived long enough in the Land of the Lies.

BY JOHN TIFFANY

The official theory about the 9-11 attacks is an establishment/cryptocracy lie, as is capable of being proved in about 60 seconds. All you need to know for this debunking is that the melting point of steel is about 2,750 degrees. And an open fire can reach a maximum of 1,510 degrees. The establishment claims that the steel in the World Trade Center towers melted from the intense heat generated by the jet fuel (kerosene) spilled by the two airplanes said to have struck the two buildings. That is all you need to know to know that the establishment is lying. Forget all the other, additional proofs—you don’t need them, to know that George W. Bush and a whole slew of his henchmen should immediately be arrested, tried, and jailed for life, if they don’t get the death penalty for high treason.

As you know, the 9-11 lie was used to stampede Americans into the never-ending war in Afghanistan, which drags on even after Osama bin Laden was allegedly killed, which was our only reason for going into that quagmire, and into the occupation of Iraq, which also seems like it will never end, and despite the fact that Iraq had nothing, even allegedly, to do with 9-11. These wars are good for Israel, and that is the real reason *Boobus americanus* is fighting over there, half the world away. And now we are at war with Libya, only because Israel desires it.

Having established that the government is lying, we can go on to prove Israel has its fingerprints all over the crime

scene. One need only read one of Victor Thorn’s books on the subject to see that indisputably this was a Mossad job, with U.S. government (CIA) cooperation.¹

We now know that basically everything of substance “they” tell us is a lie, just as Pat Shannan says.²

Most Americans might be having the wool pulled over their eyes, but foreigners are not so easily fooled. For example, Ahmed Ezz El-Arab, a vice chairman in the secular Wafd Party of Egypt, recently said the 9-11 terrorist attacks were not brought about by Muslims from the Middle East, the holocaust is “a lie,” and Anne Frank’s diary is “a fake.” He denied that the National Socialists killed 6 million Jews during World War II. “The holocaust is a lie,” he added emphatically.

The holocaust, advertised as the “greatest mass murder in human history” (never mind those 60 million Chinese victims of Communism or Stalin’s mass killings), was forced into German history books not through any kind of research, but through the power of the *Strafjustiz*, the criminal court system. While the lies are protected by the judiciary, the truth remains banned by the courts. Even the judges of the “Great Auschwitz Trial” in Frankfurt, which was supposed to prove the Holocaustian dogma forever, had to write in their judgment that the presentation of evidence for the Auschwitz gassings lacked the proofs, the corpses, and above all the criminal weapon (gas chambers). Instead, there was any number of untrustworthy holocaust witnesses. Otherwise, no evidence at all.

In a parallel similar to the 9-11 debunking, we can show

in about six lines that Barack Obama is not the legal president of the United States. An English-language translation of Emerich de Vattel's 1758 treatise *The Law of Nations* (original French title: *Le Droit du gens*), stating that "The natives, or natural-born citizens, are those born in the country of parents who are citizens," was quoted in 1857 by Supreme Court justice Peter Vivian Daniel in a concurring opinion in *Dred Scott vs. Sandford*. Everyone admits, or at least Obama himself maintains, that his father, Barack Hussein Obama Sr., was born in Kenya under British rule, and was never a U.S. citizen. Never mind about Jr.'s birth certificate or lack thereof, that is all irrelevant. The fact that his father was no U.S. citizen forever disqualifies Barack from being president (or even vice president).³ Simple as that.

And don't tell us Jr.'s real father was Frank Marshall Davis, a black Communist from Kansas, because that just opens up another can of worms for Jr. to deal with. If that is the case, why has Jr. been lying to us all this time about who his father really is? We are sure Jr. would rather resign than go down that road.

In the translated words of the *National Journal*, a courageous German journal: "We must ever keep before our eyes: The enemies of mankind conquer with the lie and die with the truth. It must also be said that the big lies are not only kept alive through cynical politics of persecution. The Zionists have also invented a system to plant the lies in people's brains through social pressure. As soon as social pressure is exerted on men through the media, schools, employers etc, people mostly accept the lies as truth."

The Union of German Broadcasting Companies (ARD, Germany's third-largest TV network), carried a program on July 10, 2011 about the book *Der Einsturz eines Lügengebäudes* ("Collapse of a Tower of Lies"). In it the authors, Mathias Bröckers and Christian Walther, prove with precision—as many other scientists and Revisionists have done too, of course—that the official portrayal of the 9-11 occurrences is a colossal lie.

For this reason, Jewish columnist Raphael Gross raged that the gatekeepers had failed because ARD had even shown appreciation for the outspoken account of the two investigators.

Scribbled Gross: "It is therefore not insignificant when last Sunday evening the book of the two conspiracy hunters was showered with praise on ARD. It is not merely irritat-

ing that seemingly every single oversight authority at ARD—a broadcaster which for years has practiced honest concern for historical and political investigation in this field—has failed in a scandalous manner." (*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, July 15, 2011, 34.)

The methodology of the 9-11 lie is nothing new; it was already established with the holocaust lies, the lies about who killed JFK and why, and on and on, back through all of history. Hence the need for THE BARNES REVIEW. *National Journal* says: "The only ones who present facts are the persecuted investigators. In opposition, the system of lies offers only empty words and crazy, heavy-handed lies that contradict the laws of nature."

But the good news is that thanks to THE BARNES REVIEW, AMERICAN FREE PRESS and others, the system of lies is coming unraveled.

Gross continued: "If—as is underscored in the [ARD] report, it is ostensibly not proven that al Qaeda has anything

to do with September 11, and if President Bush is supposed to have known beforehand about the attack, then unavoidable questions arise, which one would rather not like to have discussed: Who then orchestrated all this? Who profited from it?"

Good question. As they say, *cui bono*, "who profits?"

The answer of course is Israel.

Through their holocaust lies, the Jewish power was made nearly unassailable. Since then, the top Jews can commit any crime without being publicly criticized, let alone being locked away for it.

Today we even have Arnon Milchan, a top Hollywood Israeli film producer, openly boasting of his role in smuggling nuclear bomb triggers to Israel, money laundering and other crimes.

In a sane America he would be in jail right now, but instead he is jet setting around, living the high life of a billionaire. Now a couple of his fellow Jews have come out with a biography boasting of his crimes.⁴ ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 Contact FIRST AMENDMENT BOOKS at 202-547-5585 for more on Thorn's books on the Sept. 11 attacks on America.

2 *Everything They Ever Told Me Was a Lie*, by Pat Shannan, is available from FIRST AMENDMENT BOOKS, \$35 ppd. 645 Pennsylvania Ave. SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.

3 *Where's the Birth Certificate?*, by Jerome Corsi, is available from FIRST AMENDMENT BOOKS, \$31 ppd. 645 Pennsylvania Ave. SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.

4 *Confidential: The Life of Secret Agent Turned Hollywood Tycoon*, by Meir Dornan and Joseph Gelman, exposing the evil clown Arnon Milchan, is available from FIRST AMENDMENT BOOKS, \$30 ppd. 645 Pennsylvania Ave. SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.

*Bröckers and Walther
prove with precision—as
many other Revisionists and
scientists have done too—
that the official portrayal
of 9-11 is a fabrication.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

END THE WARS

We are told we fight for democracy and freedom, but that is not true. We fight to spend, we fight for oil, we fight for Israel and we fight so the military-industrial complex can profit. America fights to impose its empire on the rest of the world. The military produces nothing and consumes everything. We have war abroad and poverty at home. Let's balance the budget and end the wars.

*LEE SMOOT JR.
Gulag America*

BREIVIK'S MANIFESTO

I read where the manifesto of Norway's shooter, Anders Breivik, was posted on the Internet. Could you please publish it in TBR?

*WILLIAM B. ANDERSON
California*

[Unfortunately the Breivik manifesto is 1,518 pages long and would thus comprise 23 issues of TBR. However, pertinent portions make his intentions clear. In Breivik's worldview, Israel and the Jews in general are the cultural brethren of Aryans, and Muslims are the global bogeymen. He called upon Christians, Buddhists and Hindus to join in the battle to contain and persecute Muslims across the world. Breivik advocated terror attacks on mosques, especially during Muslim religious holidays. He described members of Norway's Labor Party as traitors because of their support for the Palestinians. Breivik allegedly attacked and killed nearly 100 innocent white Norwegians (many were children) and also Muslims who were attending a nationalist youth camp on the island of Utoya, all because they supported an end to the Israeli genocide of Palestinian Muslims and Christians in the Holy Land.—Ed.]

BEWARE THE HYBRIDS

We need to become wise to the machinations of the Edomite and Khazar false Jews who have characteristically muddled the waters of truth since the beginning, as shown by the word of Jesus Christ concerning them, as in Matthew 23, John 8, Revelation 3:9 etc. They are in fact hybridized Cainite pre-adamites, who claim they are Judahites and are not. The Jews themselves teach that 90 percent of them derive from the medieval

kingdom of the Khazars who emanated from Central Asia and never set foot in Palestine. They obviously did not write the Old Testament; all they have done is falsify it to suit their own strange racial mythos, and distort it to make it seem to support their weird racial propaganda. For example, they attack the book of Obadiah, which nails them big time. The Jews with whom Jesus contended, and the Khazars who appeared later in the south of Russia, are likely both branches of the evil race of Cain, who mixed his pure Adamic seed with the preadamite race of the Nachash deceiver of his day.

*GEORGE YOUNG
Indiana*

MORE ON FREEDOM FIGHTERS

Congratulations for your recent article on the heroism of the men of the Brigade 2506 in Cuba. More on anti-Communist fighters around the world would be a nice addition to THE BARNES REVIEW.

*GEORGIOS ASSOS
Via email*

FOLLY OF WAR

The founders of our constitutional republic all warned about the folly of permanent alliances with the rest of the world. America pretty much adhered to that wisdom until 1898, when we went to war with Spain—supposedly over Cuba. Cuba had been under Spanish rule since the Age of Discovery, and Spain was no threat at all to America. Teddy Roosevelt (today he would be a neo-conservative) wanted an aggressive and expansionist foreign policy that would change America from being a republic to an imperial world power. TR beat the drum for war and weakling President William McKinley finally caved in and went along with TR. After TR became president in 1901, we stuck our country's nose into other nations' affairs whenever we could. America, once the envy of the world, slowly came to be hated.

*MARK RICHARDS
New Jersey*

KHAZARIAN WONDERLAND

Those of you who plan to attend the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi, Russia—why not pay a side visit to Arzamas-16 in Sarov, the Soviet atomic facility your tax dollars paid

for? Afterwards, you might enjoy a scenic trip to the new Khazar Space Center in Baikonur, Kazakhstan, also built with your money and American technology. While in the vicinity, you might also want to tour the Siberian mining areas managed by the Judeo-Communist oligarchy located in Birobidzhan on the eastern side of Russia. They forced into service mostly white Christian captives, none of whom ever saw the outside world again after entering Siberia.

The slave labor of millions of Russians and other Europeans was used in the construction of these Bolshevik projects, including about 30,000 U.S. WWII POWs hijacked by the Soviets. They were worked to death and thrown into mass graves or left on top of the ground in some areas. Their bones can still be seen along the roadsides in Russia's outback.

*MIKE MURPHY
Illinois*

KUDOS FOR WHITE

I certainly enjoyed William White's article on Captain Kidd. But I don't know about calling him "Gentleman Pirate." He probably was a gentleman all right, but that moniker is usually used for Stede Bonnet. I'd like to read about Bonnet in TBR. What little I know about the man is baffling. It seems he was a relatively wealthy farmer, and then something induced him to become a pirate, despite his lack of any seamanship skills. How he had any success in his new line of work is a mystery. Of course, he was captured by Col. William Rhett in 1718.

*KENNETH A. MCELLIGOTT
Idaho*

HURRAH FOR THE SWASTIKA

I thoroughly enjoyed the article by Jason Salyers in the July/August 2011 issue of TBR on the history of the swastika symbol and the new interpretation of its origins. However, I think that photo of Puma Punku on page 15 is actually from Baalbek in Lebanon. Otherwise, great job Jason.

*J. WALLACE
Virginia*

[For more about Jason Salyers, go to www.jasonsalyers.com, write him at J.S., 213 Ekastown Rd, Sarver, PA 16055 or email solutreanahnenerbe@gmail.com.]

UPDATE ON THE GOLDEN DAWN

In TBR for September/October 2010 we featured an interview I conducted with Nikos Michaliolakos, leader of Greece's nationalist party, the Golden Dawn (GD).

Since then, Golden Dawn has exploded in influence and membership. It got 5.3 percent of the vote in November 2010 compared to 0.5 percent in 2009, and Michaliolakos has clinched a seat in the city council of Athens.

Golden Dawn is the only truly patriotic party in Greece, offering the strongest resistance to the globalist agenda of flooding Greece with illegal immigration, bankrupting it, stealing its national resources and destroying its culture and identity. They tirelessly organize rallies and marches throughout Greece on a regular basis, and the crowds of supporters are growing larger. Carrying Greek flags, thousands of them march through the streets chanting slogans. In late July, more than 1,000 Golden Dawn members attended an annual rally held at the statue of Leonidas in Thermopylae. The Golden Dawn members certainly are the mod-

ern-day Spartans, manning the pass against rampant illegal immigration and the perfidious financial policies of the globalists.

The media has many tricks, sometimes hard to identify even for seasoned patriots. We at TBR fell victim to one of these tricks used to discredit GD. Not being experts on the nuances of Greek politics, we ran a photograph that misidentified a leftist/anarchist as a GD member collaborating with Greek police. We were not aware that these pictures were being cleverly planted in the media and even on apparently credible Internet sites in order to portray GD members as violent thugs and also pawns of the police. This canard undermines GD's credibility and deters the populace from listening to its message. As the recent protest on June 29 made clear, the police were in league with the anarchists/leftists who were throwing bricks and Molotov cocktails. Their plan was to incite the police to retaliate with tear gas, beatings and generally to disrupt, intimidate and curtail the peaceful demonstrators who would have swelled to hundreds of thousands and forced the

government to vote against the criminal restructuring of Greece's debt. Two weeks earlier, a crowd of peaceful protesters numbering over 100,000 forced the government to promise new elections. A larger crowd was expected this time around that could have threatened a collapse of the government.

The parliament was thus able to pass a bill essentially handing over Greece's sovereignty to the bankers, who are buying up Greek assets for pennies. Some in the media again tried to implicate the GD as responsible for the violence to pave the way for the dismantling of the group, but the people are not buying it. They know GD has never acted as tools of the police, nor do they conceal their faces like the anarchists. GD members deserve recognition for being warriors against the tyranny of the NWO.

By the way, three months ago Michaliolakos barely escaped an assassination attempt by the sheerest luck, showing again what a threat he is to the NWO's plans for Greece.

PETER PAPAHERAKLES
TBR Content Consultant

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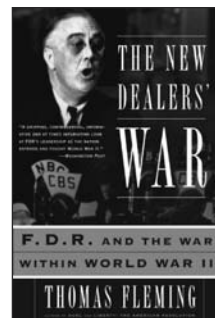
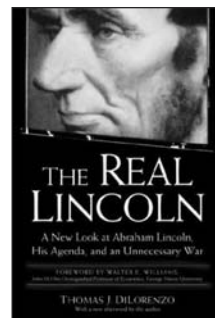
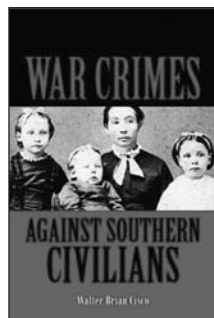
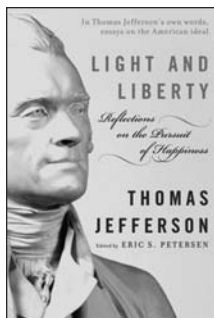
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Red Republicans: Marxism in the Civil War. Was Abraham Lincoln influenced by Communism when the Union condemned the rights of Southern states to express their independence? It's shocking to think so. But that's precisely what Walter D. Kennedy and Al Benson Jr. assert in this book. The pair completely reassess this tumultuous time in American history, exposing the "politically correct" view of the War for Southern Independence as nothing less than the same observation announced by Marx himself. During the American Civil War, Marx wrote about his support of the Union Army, the Republican Party and President Lincoln himself. In fact, he named the president as "the single-minded son of the working class." In addition to shedding light on this little-known part of our history, Kennedy and Benson also ask pertinent questions about the validity of today's federal government and why its role seems so much larger than ever before. Softcover, 269 pages, #569, \$25.

The Real Lincoln: A New Look at Abraham Lincoln, His Agenda and an Unnecessary War. By Thomas J. DiLorenzo. The author makes hamburger out of sacred cow. DiLorenzo shows Lincoln as he truly was, a mentally unstable despot bent on dragging the nation into years of bloody, unnecessary fratricide. A side of Lincoln few ever knew existed is exposed for all to see. The book argues convincingly that Honest Abe was a calculating politician who subverted the Constitution, disregarded states' rights and achieved the closest thing to a totalitarian dictatorship yet seen on U.S. soil. Worse than FDR. Softcover, 361 pages, #427, \$16.

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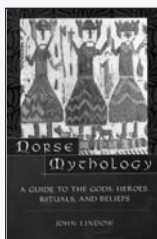
Rebel Wisdom: A Collection of Confederate Quotations. History is written by the victors. The history of the War of Southern Secession was no different. But in this powerful 60-page booklet we hear from the vanquished. Quotes and speeches from Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Quotes from Longstreet, Forrest, Quantrill, Stuart and dozens more—from the generals to the privates. Also includes a list of top officers in the Southern military, leaders of the secessionist government, the Confederate Constitution, South Carolina's declaration of independence and more. Softcover, saddle stitched, 60 pages, #520, \$6.

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Ancient & European History

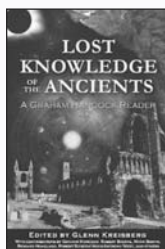
Norse Mythology

A Guide to the Gods, Heroes, Rituals and Beliefs. By John Lindow, a specialist in Scandinavian medieval studies and folklore. Giants, elves, black elves, dwarves, Fenrir the gigantic wolf, the sea serpent of Midgard, the Valkyries, Odin and his eight-legged horse Sleipnir, Thor, Loki, Freya, Baldr, Askur and Embla, the shield maidens, Heimdal, Hagbard, Starkad, Ragnar Lodbrok, Harald Hildetand—no culture can match the Norse in richness of mythological imagery. Softcover, #339, 364 pages, \$19.



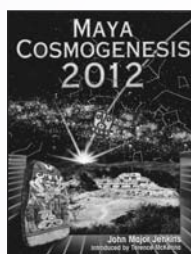
Lost Knowledge of the Ancients

Edited by Glenn Kreisberg. Representing the latest, controversial findings in scientific and historical research, this anthology covers alternative theories on history. Recognizing that many recent discoveries are actually rediscoveries of lost knowledge from past civilizations, the authors published within seek to understand where our present time fits into the cycle of human existence. Softcover, 256 pages, #568, \$18.



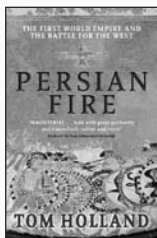
Maya Cosmogenesis 2012

The True Meaning of the Maya Calendar. While researching the 2012 end-date of the Maya Calendar, John Major Jenkins decoded the Maya's galactic cosmology. The Maya discovered that the periodic alignment of the Sun with the center of the Milky Way galaxy is the formative influence on human evolution. The fourth age ends on Dec. 21, 2012, when a long chapter of human history ends. Is this the end of the world or just the beginning of a new age? Find out! Softcover, 480 pages, 200 B&W illustrations, #565, \$20.



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The First World Empire and the Battle for the West. In 480 B.C., Xerxes, the king of Persia, led a seemingly unstoppable juggernaut in an invasion of mainland Greece. Yet somehow, astonishingly, against the largest expeditionary force ever assembled, the Greeks turned back the Persians. Had the Greeks been defeated, the West could have lost its first struggle for survival and the face of history would have been forever changed. Tom Holland's brilliant book describes the first "clash of cultures"—with an improbable but true ending! Hardcover, 448 pages, #455, \$27.50.

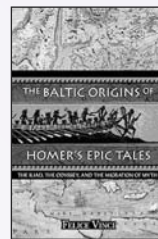


Religious Attitudes of the Indo-Europeans

By Hans F.K. Guenther. The author reflects on the religion of the Indo-European-speaking peoples. Comparing Indian, Persian, Slavic, Teutonic and other people's religions, he identifies specific attitudes of the Indo-Europeans. A true classic. Softcover, 112 pages, #308, \$12.

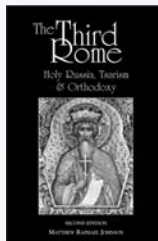
The Baltic Origin of Homer's Epics

Here is compelling evidence that the events of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* took place in the Baltic region and not the Mediterranean. Reveals how a dramatic climate change forced the migration of an entire people and their myths to ancient Greece and identifies the true locations of all the sites in Homer's tales—following his own descriptions. Softcover, 384 pages, #456, \$23.



The Third Rome

Holy Russia, Tsarism & Orthodoxy. By Dr. M. Raphael Johnson. Academic historians, liberals and Communists have fashioned a fantasy world about Russian history for nearly 100 years. Here's the first book in English that sets out to defend the history of tsarist Russia from St. Vladimir to Nicholas II—Russia before Bolshevism. Softcover, 246 pages, #368, \$25.



China in World History

By Paul Ropp. Here is a fascinating history of Chinese political, economic and cultural life, ranging from the origins of civilization in China to the beginning of the 21st century. The author crafts an astute analysis to shed light on some of the larger questions of Chinese history. Softcover, 176 pages, #558, \$20.



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By Jerry Brotton. The author gives a controversial account of the origins and accomplishments of this period. He expands the contributing factors into Islam, Africa and the Americas, focusing on the global aspects of these factors. Hardcover, #341, 243 pages, \$30.

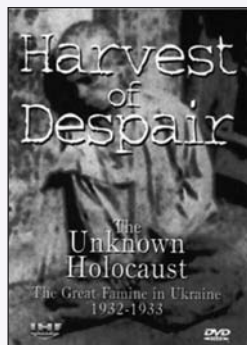
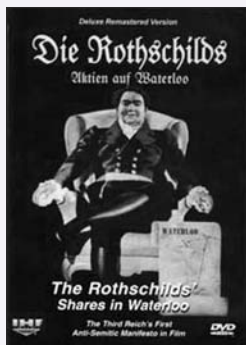
Oxford History of Medieval Europe

Edited by George Holmes. Western Civilization was created in Medieval Europe and by the 1300s was the most advanced in the whole world. The book covers 1,000 years of history. A great deal of information is presented very readably. Softcover, 392 pages, #340, \$19.

Enemy at the Gate

Habsburgs, Ottomans and the Battle for Europe. By Andrew Wheatcroft. In 1683, the seemingly invincible Ottoman army was camped at the gates of Vienna. The future of Europe was in the balance. Read about this pivotal moment in the bloody rivalry between the Muslim and Christian empires. Hardcover, 400 pages, oversized, #524, \$28.

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The Victor Ostrovsky Video

Gutsy former Mossad officer and whistleblower Victor Ostrovsky frankly describes the criminal nature of the Mossad, including its dirty tricks, espionage, torture, murder and scams, all with the unlimited backing of your politicians. Shortly after his lecture, and finding it impossible to publish anything else in the mainstream, Ostrovsky withdrew from public life. DVD, #111D, 110 minutes, \$23.

Chavez, Venezuela & the New Latin America

Aleida Guevara, the daughter of Ché Guevara, has conducted a series of interviews with President Hugo Chavez of Venezuela that discuss the explosive revolutionary terrain in Venezuela after Chavez survived a CIA-instigated overthrow of his government. Also includes uncensored talks with high-ranking Venezuelan policymakers. Spanish with English subtitles. DVD only, 55 minutes, #469, \$25.

The Rothschilds: Shares in Waterloo

The first of three based-on-fact movies made in 1940 under Adolf Hitler's National Socialist regime in Germany. A historical account of the Rothschild family's rise to fortune and world domination. With its striking juxtaposition of Nazi social criticism and racial theory, its twin assaults upon Jewish and British character, and its deft recycling of many key facts surrounding the House of Rothschild, this film deserves far more attention than it has gotten. English subtitles. DVD, B&W, 97 minutes, #576, \$30.

Harvest of Despair: The Unknown Holocaust

This documentary is a rich reservoir of archival film, rare photographic evidence, and interviews (in English) with survivors and scholars (including foreign press). History is recorded on this DVD and presented in an engrossing, extremely informative format. It documents how the barbarous Soviet government resorted to starving the populace by the millions, while simultaneously presenting a deliberately deceptive picture to the world. In his works, Dr. Mace, Harvard University professor and director of the U.S. Commission for the Study of the Ukrainian Famine, argued that during the early 1930s, the famine in Soviet Ukraine was an act of purposeful genocide on the part of Communist leader Josef Stalin. Mace stated such at an international conference on the holocaust in 1982. DVD, 55 minutes, #570, \$25.

Firestorm Over Dresden

Here is an accurate video account of the firebombing of Dresden from eyewitnesses who escaped the most dastardly attack on a civilian population ever perpetrated. Historian David Irving combines these interviews with archival pre-war film footage and information from Churchill's private diaries to help explain the event of unbridled terror. Available in DVD, 77 minutes, #90D, \$30.

Hitler: The Unknown Soldier—1914-18

Adolf Hitler, the fighting man, is the subject of this chronicle of the future leader's combat experience as a foot soldier in World War I. Excerpts from Hitler's letters from the front, recollections of regimental comrades and evaluations by his officers offer a revealing portrait of a brooding, fearless loner who preferred battlefields to brothels, frontline service to home leave, and kept the men he was frequently asked to protect at arm's length. English narration, color and B&W, 80 minutes, \$30. VHS—#416V. DVD—#416D.

EPIC: The Story of the Waffen SS

Narrated by the legendary hero of the Waffen SS, Gen. Leon Degrelle, the video gives a complete historical background leading up to WWII. This is the story of the almost unknown (in the U.S.) fighting force. English voice-over. DVD, color, 90 minutes, #117D, \$23.

Triumph of the Will—Germany, 1934

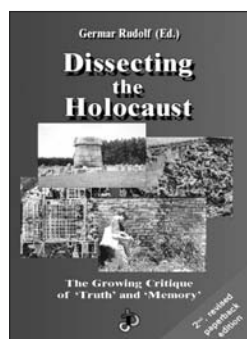
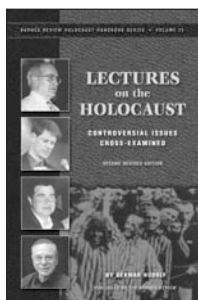
Still banned in Germany, this extraordinary blend of art, directing and cinematography by the famous Leni Riefenstahl is a marvel of filmmaking. The subject of the film is the 1934 session of the Nazi Party Congress at Nuremberg. English subtitles. A printed translation of the speeches is also included as an extra bonus. **NEW on DVD**, #115D, B&W 115 minutes, \$30. VHS, #115V, 115 minutes, \$30.

Afrika Korps

Original German newsreels and military films depicting Rommel's desert campaign. Footage shot by front-line cameramen captures the life and death struggle of Rommel's divisions against the British in 1942. B&W, German commentary, English subtitles. 81 minutes. DVD: #459D, \$30. Also in VHS: #459V, \$30.

Exclusive Books on the Holocaust...

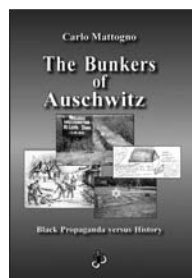
Lectures on the Holocaust. Controversial Issues Cross Examined. By Germar Rudolf. Between 1992 and 2005 the author lectured to audiences about the holocaust in the light of new findings. This book is the literary version of Rudolf's lectures, enriched with the most recent findings of historiography. It is a dialogue between the lecturer and the reactions of the audience. Softcover, 500 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #538, \$30.



Dissecting the Holocaust: The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and 'Memory'. Edited by Germar Rudolf. This is the definitive Revisionist work by the top scientific holocaust researcher on the "holocaust" scam and is a must read by anyone interested in the truth. In 22 contributions (each at 30 pages), the 17 authors dissect generally accepted paradigms of the "holocaust." It reads as exciting as a crime novel. So many lies, forgeries and deceptions by politicians, historians,

and scientists are exposed. Second revised edition, softcover, 616 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #219, \$30.

Auschwitz: Plain Facts: A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac. Edited by Germar Rudolf. French pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac tried to refute Revisionists with technical arguments. In this book, Pressac's works are subjected to a detailed critique by scientific methods and his findings proven false. Pressac did not adhere to scientific or formal standards. Softcover, 197 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #542, \$20.



The Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda vs. History. By Carlo Mattogno. This study shows that the "extermination bunkers" never existed; how the rumors evolved as black propaganda created by resistance groups within the camp; how this propaganda was transformed into "reality" by historians; and how material evidence debunks these rumors. Softcover, 264 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #544, \$20.

Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich. By Ingrid Weckert. Jewish emigration is often depicted by the mainstream media and the court historians as if the Jews had to sneak over the German borders, leaving all their possessions behind. The truth is that the emigration was welcomed and supported by the German authorities. Jews were allowed to leave with their possessions and cash bonuses. Prominent Jewish speculator George Soros did not want to go. Softcover, 72 pages, index, #539, \$8.

Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings. By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is claimed to have been the first homicidal gas chamber in that camp. This study investigates statements by witnesses and analyzes hundreds of wartime documents to give a factual history of the building. Mattogno proves it could not have been a homicidal gas chamber. Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #546, \$18.



Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. Hundreds of thousands of corpses of murder victims are claimed to have been incinerated in ditches in Auschwitz. This book examines the testimonies and establishes whether these claims were technically possible using air photo evidence, forensic evidence as well as wartime documents. Softcover, 132 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #547, \$12.



The Hoax of the Twentieth Century. With this book Dr. Arthur Butz, tenured professor at Northwestern University, has been the first writer to treat the entire holocaust complex from the Revisionist perspective in a precise scientific manner. It was the first book published in the U.S. which won the academic dignity to which Revisionism is entitled. It continues to be a major Revisionist reference work, frequently cited by prominent personalities. This new edition comes with several supplements adding new information gathered by the author over the last 25 years. Called the best book ever written on the subject, you simply must add this one to your holocaust library. Softcover, 506 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #385, \$30.

The Leuchter Reports: The Critical Edition. F. Leuchter, R. Faurisson, G. Rudolf. From 1988-91, American expert on execution technologies Fred Leuchter wrote four expert reports addressing the question whether or not the Third Reich operated homicidal gas chambers. The first report on Auschwitz and Majdanek became world famous. Based on chemical analysis of wall samples and on various technical arguments, Leuchter concluded that the locations investigated could not have then been execution chambers. This edition republishes the unaltered text of all four reports and accompanies them with research updates. Softcover, 227 pages, B&W illustrations, #431, \$22.

Auschwitz: The First Gassing—Rumor and Reality. By Carlo Mattogno. The claims made by holocaust historians and eyewitnesses in regard to the first gassing at Auschwitz are so varied and inconsistent as to be laughable. Dates differ; the identities of the victims differ; the killing method differs; the location differs; etc etc. The inconsistencies go on and on to absurdity. Softcover, 164 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #515, \$16.

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